

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1453

Appendix B—continued.

STATEMENT II.

Detailed statement showing receipts and expenditure required under section 3, Part II of the Bengal Primary Education Act, IV of 1919, for the Municipality of District

Serial No.	Items.	Amount.	Remarks.
1	Existing expenditure on primary education.	Rs.	
2	Expenditure* required annually to provide necessary school accommodation for— A.—All children aged 6 to 11 likely to attend primary schools voluntarily. B.—All boys aged 6 to 10	...	* Capital and recurring expenditure should be shown separately.
3	Receipts† already available	...	† Details should be given of different items, e.g., municipal contribution, fees, etc.
4	Income‡ likely to be available to meet— (a) Expenditure referred to in 2-A above. (b) Expenditure referred to in 2-B above.		
5	Government‡ grants considered necessary by the municipality to meet— (a) Expenditure referred to in 2-A. (b) Expenditure referred to in 2-B.		‡ Capital and recurring grants should be distinguished.

APPENDIX C.

No. 280, dated Calcutta, the 2nd December 1920.

From—EVAN E. BISS, ESQ., I.E.S., Special Officer for Primary Education, Bengal.
To—The Chairman of the Municipality, Howrah, etc.
Rangoor.

As you are perhaps aware I have been placed on special duty to make recommendations with a view to the expansion and improvement of primary education in municipalities and district board areas in Bengal. This object is of the greatest interest because of the importance of improving the intelligence, and hence the power of production of the masses of the people. I have now visited a considerable number of places with this end in view, and schemes are being prepared upon lines which have features which are new in the country. Two main guiding principles have been kept in view in working out schemes, (1) that of *co-ordination* and (II) that of *concentration*.

2. It is found that the lower primary school is being widely used as an institution preparatory to middle and high schools. While recognising and approving of this it may be admitted that the primary school was originally intended for children whose education, for economic and other reasons, must be of a very limited character. Up till now there has been overlapping between the curricula of the primary and the higher stages of education, and consequent loss of time in passing from one to the other. The application of the principle of *co-ordination* involves the recognition of both functions of the lower primary school, the classes of which may be made to serve as preparatory on the one hand to middle schools and middle departments of high schools, and on the other to the final or upper primary standard or standards, in which the primary course should be rounded off with teaching and training of a vocational character. The lower primary school, thus becoming the foundation of the whole fabric of a national system of education, must be regarded as of the greatest importance both in respect of its quality and of the number of children that can be educated in it. Diagram I attached to this letter illustrates what is meant by one of many possible typical arrangements of classes

in a co-ordinated school system. Incidentally I shall be glad to have your opinion and that of the Commissioners as to the advisability and practicability of establishing public certificate examinations at the lower and upper primary and middle stages.

3. The second principle is that of *concentration*. Up till now it has been usual for primary schools to take their origin either from the financial necessities of a pundit who starts a school in order to add to his income, or to the enterprise of a gentleman who has children to educate and who persuades others to join him in securing the services of a pundit to teach on a verandah or any convenient hut or shed that can be found. In either case the authorities are approached for a grant-in-aid the assessment of which is the work of a subordinate inspecting officer who is often only too glad to see the number of schools in his area increased. As soon as one pundit is successful another often comes to share the spoils. The schools thus started are of necessity unevenly distributed over the population and inefficient, their buildings are generally bad, their equipment is often non-existent, their sites are in many cases insanitary, their teachers are in almost all instances very poorly paid and, as a result, usually ill-qualified and dependent upon other sources of income which absorb their attention and energy. The teachers are expected at one time to teach several groups of children at different stages of progress, and are often compelled to leave the majority to look after themselves while the children of patrons or candidates for scholarships are pushed on.

4. As a result of this state of things parents who desire to have their children educated grow disgusted and remove them from schools which induce habits of idleness and do so little good that they appear to be chiefly valued as crèches. This is illustrated from the following statistics (1918-19) showing how many children enter school and the rate at which they are removed after the Infant Stage, i.e., before literacy is attained:—

	1st Year Infants.	2nd Year Infants.	I.	II.
TOTAL	5,39,133	3,70,241	2,53,699	2,07,014
Loss	.....	1,68,892	1,16,542	46,685

A very frequent reply to my enquiry of parents as to why their children are not at school is that the schools do not teach anything. What we must aim at in well populated municipal areas is therefore, not more schools, but *better* schools. If, however, a sufficient number of good teachers is appointed to a large number of small schools the cost per child will become prohibitive. It is therefore necessary to concentrate the children in fewer schools than at present, but distributed on a well considered plan and containing a greater aggregate of children.

5. Many advantages arise from the application of this principle.

(i) *Administrative advantages*:—From the administrative point of view it is more economical for an inspector to visit a few large schools than many small ones, for in the former case, a much smaller proportion of his time is spent in moving from one to another. If the teachers are paid salaries instead of grants the inspecting officers will lose no time in the assessment of the latter, the discussion of financial business, or the making out of bills; for the head teachers might simply call at the Municipal Office once a month for the pay of the staff, etc. This would entail but little work in the Municipal Office as the amount would be fixed, and the number of schools would be small. Inspecting officers would thus be in a position to do more truly educational work.

6. Other advantages will be evident from a consideration of Diagram II (attached). The comparison is between a school of 300 and three schools of 100 children. Of course many municipalities could not establish any school of 300 children but the principle is the same as between larger and smaller schools whatever their numbers, between the limits of (say) 300 and 20. Both (a) and (b) in Diagram II are lower primary schools with four classes I, II, III, IV reckoned from the bottom upwards. The existing decrease of children towards the higher classes is accepted as a fact, and the classes are divided into sections giving no teacher more than 30 children at one time.

(ii) *Teaching advantages*.—In the larger school each teacher uses his full power, viz., on 30 children, and concentrates on children all at the same stage; in the smaller school the two lowest sections are below 30 thus wasting teaching power, while in classes III and IV there is a distraction of attention between two classes under one teacher.

(iii) *Staffing advantages*.—The larger school can be quite adequately staffed by 10 teachers, while three smaller ones would need (4×3) 12, a serious loss of economy.

(iv) *Financial advantages.*—Scales of pay on similar lines might be :—

300 Children.	100 Children.
Rs.	Rs.
40 Head Teacher.	30 Head Teacher.
25 } Assistants.	25 } Assistants.
25 }	15 }
20 }	10 Contingencies, etc.
20 } Do.	
20 }	Total 100 p. m. or Rs. 1,200 per annum.
15 }	
15 } Do.	
15 }	
30 Contingencies, menials and prizes.	
<hr/>	
Total 250 p. m. or Rs. 3,000 per annum.	

It will be seen that, though the scale for the larger school is proportionately more generous than that for the smaller one, a child only costs Rs. 10 per annum under the former and Rs. 12 under the latter. It is also clear that a much better man can be obtained on Rs. 40 than on Rs. 30 as head master.

7. (v) *Buildings advantage* :—Several engineers whom I have consulted have told me that a single large building is more economical to construct than a corresponding number of smaller ones.

8. (vi) *Special requirements* :—In the larger schools of the better class it would also be much easier to provide for the teaching of English in its earlier stages, and for other special requirements.

9. (vii) *Future compulsion* :—Finally, we may consider that educational policy will tend to develop from :—

- (a) The present stage of private effort with fees and grants,
- through (b) Municipal effort with fees, free places and salaries,
- and (c) " " free voluntary education,
- to (d) " " compulsory "

The full consummation (i.e., d.) may not be reached for ten years or even more, but we shall make it more possible by mapping out definite primary school areas with central schools which will come to be recognised by all as the municipal primary schools of the neighbourhood. It is a matter for consideration as to what kind of attempt is to be made to develop some economical system of registration and attendance with a view to future compulsion. This could probably best be done by small allowances to the more responsible of the teachers in each central school. Of these it would be possible to arrange for only Hindu attendance officers to visit Hindu houses and for only Mohammedans to go to the houses of their own community. These attendance officers would only report cases of non-attendance to the compelling authority after privately giving the parents an opportunity of complying with the law. Such an arrangement would obviously be impossible where the schools were all scattered, small pathsalas and maktabas.

10. Such being the principles and policy suggested, it is now necessary to devise a plan for their application in the particular case of your own municipality. The Bengal Primary Education Act, section 8 (2) (a), contemplates one mile as a walking distance for boys at school, but we may reduce this by half in our plan. Boys of 6–11 years of age may safely be expected to walk half-a-mile to school, and it may be borne in mind that the extreme case in our plan is that of the boy of six who has to walk half-a-mile. Most boys will be more than six years of age and will have less than half-a-mile to walk. If therefore we take a map of the municipality, first setting aside areas which are land, uninhabited or almost so, on account of water, cultivation, or jungle, and then deciding upon the principal centres of population, we shall be able to describe circles of not more than half-a-mile radius from these centres so as roughly to cover the main part of the population of the municipality. The number of these circles should be as small as is consistent with a reasonably complete provision of schools for all the children.

11. The next step is to decide how many boys and girls are to be accommodated in their respective central schools in each school area, and to make sure that the total allows for some definite expansion of the present number of children at school.

12. The size of each site must next be decided. Half-a-bigha is generally enough. The method of tenure has also to be thought of whether by purchase, long lease, gift, etc. The cost, capital or recurring, if any, should be clearly indicated in each area.

13. The type of building will be decided by local requirements. Pucca buildings cost proportionately less in repairs, but more in capital charges. It is not desirable to give children buildings that are palatial as compared with their own houses, and yet a pattern of neatness, order, and, if possible, of beauty should be set in the school premises. A pucca plinth, mat walls, an iron or tiled roof with a ceiling that will keep out the heat is generally suitable and economical. You will no doubt be able to obtain figures showing the local cost per square foot of plinth area for buildings of this or any other type.

14. In considering equipment it is necessary to be as economical as possible. The children in the lower classes may well sit on mats placed on the floor, only the higher classes being given desks and benches. A blackboard and easel will be needed for each section of a class, and each teacher will need a table and a chair. A clock and a bell or gong that can be heard half-a-mile away are desirable to ensure punctuality. Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per child is a fair estimate.

15. The annual recurring cost per child may be reckoned at Rs. 10, 11 and 12 respectively in schools of 300, 200, and 100. This includes staff, menials and contingencies. I would very strongly urge that the pay proposed is the minimum from which efficiency can be hoped.

16. The capital cost of the whole scheme will be the sum of the expenditure needed under the heads of (i) site, (ii) building and (iii) equipment. If convenient this may possibly be converted into recurring cost by raising a loan and paying interest upon it. It is generally found that, after deducting present expenditure, the new expenditure, even including the interest on a loan and the gradual repayment of capital sums, could be met by a very moderate educational cess levied in accordance with section 17 of the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919, if the Provincial Government were to meet half the cost. No guarantee can, of course, be given by me on this point, I can only say that it is extremely unlikely that they will pay more than half. People who have children at school, whether in the primary department of high or middle schools on the one hand, or in pathsalas on the other, will generally find the cess far less expensive than the fees they are paying. People who have no children are for that very reason probably in a position to pay the cess, because their ordinary expenses must be small. The levy of such an education cess would be an indication of the mutual co-operation of your citizens through their representatives in order to give the children of your town what is now universally regarded as the minimum of education for a civilized people.

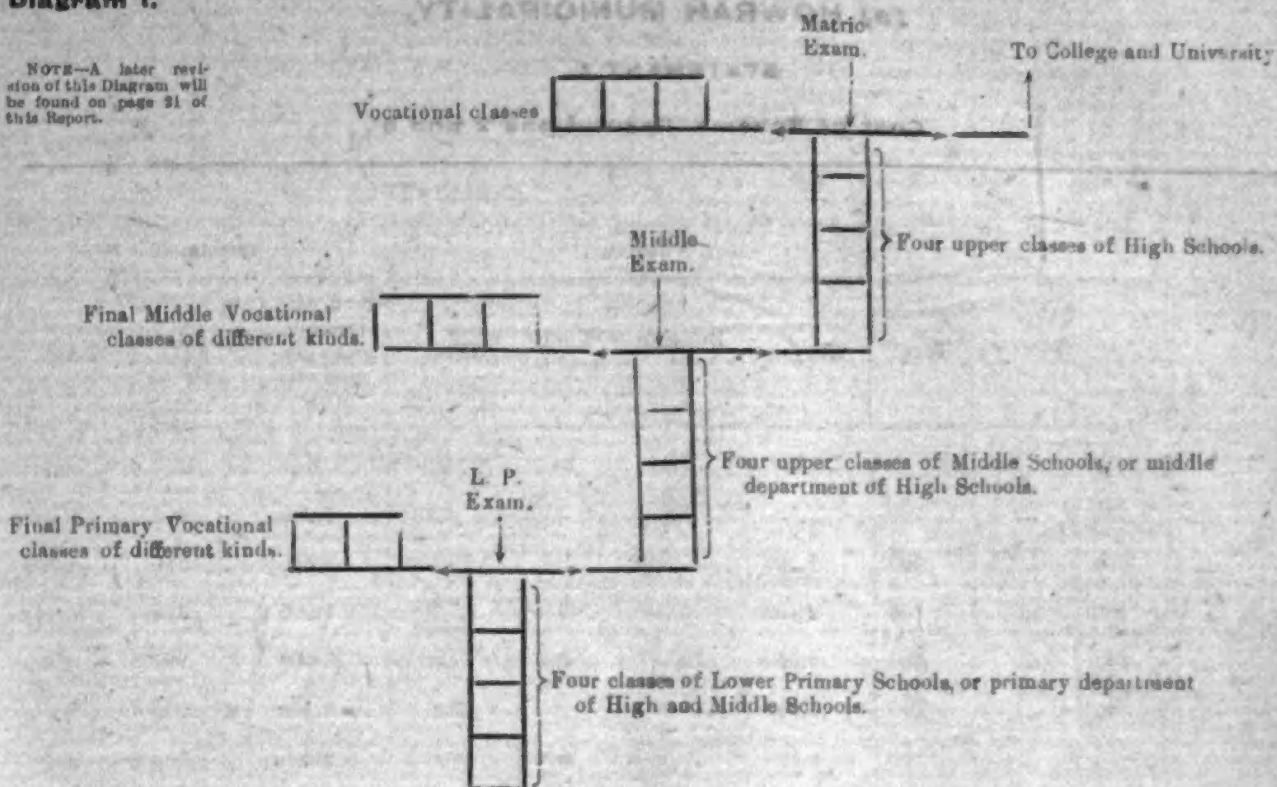
17. In conclusion I would venture to emphasise the importance of coming to a decision as to principles, policy and plan even if payment is difficult at the moment and has to be postponed or spread over a number of years. I therefore suggest that the municipal authority should come to separate resolutions on these points after considering the scheme as a whole. The amount brought in by fees will possibly be so inconsiderable that you may perhaps decide upon the bold policy of giving free education in each school area as its arrangements are completed.

18. I beg to enclose a draft scheme (*vide* statements A and B) for your consideration and, if you so desire, amendment and revision. I trust you will let me have the municipal scheme in its final form as soon as possible, of course, after the full municipal body has considered and come to a formal decision upon it at a special general meeting summoned for the purpose (*vide* Bengal Primary Education Act, 1919 Sec. 17 (2)).

Appendix C—continued.

Diagram I.

NOTE.—A later revision of this Diagram will be found on page 31 of this Report.



NOTE.—1. A boy coming to the top of any stage of four classes would have to decide either to finish on the left or to progress on the right.
2. In a really efficient set of four lower primary classes an intelligent boy could finish the work in two years instead of four.

Diagram II.

	CLASSES.	NO. OF SECTIONS.	NO. OF CHILDREN.	NO. OF TEACHERS.	STAFF.	Rs.	TOTAL.
(a)			30				
L. P. School.			30 | 30				
300 children.			30 | 30 | 30				
			30 | 30 | 30 | 30				
	IV.	1	30	1	Head Teacher	... 40	40
					3 Assistants	... 25	75
	III.	2	60	2	3 Do.	... 20	60
					3 Do.	... 15	45
	II.	3	90	3			
	I.	4	120	4	Contga. menials and prizes	220	
			10	10	Recurring cost, Total	... 250 p.m.	
						or 3,000 p.a., i.e., Rs. 10 per child per annum.	

(b)

L. P. School,					Head Teacher	Rs. 30
100 children.					1 Assistant	" 25
			10		1 Do.	" 20
			20		1 Do.	" 15
			30			90
			20 | 20		Contingencies, etc.	10
					Total recurring cost 100 p.m. or 1,200 per annum, i.e., Rs. 12 per child, per annum.	

Appendix C—continued.

(a) HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT A.

Cost of Scheme (Resolutions 2 and 5).

School Area Number.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			EXPENDITURE.						
				CAPITAL.			RECURRING.			
	Boys.	Girls (f).	Total.	Site (a).	Building (b).	Equip-ment (c).	Total.	Staff with menials, contingencies, etc. (d).	Repairs (e).	Total.
I ...	100	...	100	...	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 300	Rs. 3,300	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 200	Rs. 1,400
II ...	300	...	300	7,200	15,000	900	23,100	8,000	990	3,990
III ...	100	...	100	2,400	5,000	300	7,700	1,200	330	1,530
IV ...	300	...	300	9,000	15,000	900	24,900	3,000	990	3,990
V ...	300	...	300	13,500	15,000	900	29,400	3,000	990	3,990
VI ...	200	...	200	6,000	10,000	600	16,600	2,200	660	2,860
VII ...	300	...	300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
VIII ...	300	...	300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
IX ...	100	...	100	8,000	5,000	300	13,300	1,200	330	1,530
X ...	300	...	300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
XI ...	100	...	100	8,000	5,000	300	13,300	1,200	330	1,530
XII ...	300	...	300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
XIII ...	300	...	300	18,000	15,000	900	33,900	3,000	990	3,990
XIV ...	300	...	300	9,000	15,000	900	24,900	3,000	990	3,990
XV ...	300	...	300	13,500	15,000	900	29,400	3,000	990	3,990
XVI ...	300	...	300	13,500	15,000	900	29,400	3,000	990	3,990
XVII ...	200	...	200	7,400	10,000	600	18,000	2,200	660	2,860
Total ...	4,100	...	4,100	1,87,500	2,03,000	12,300	4,02,800	42,200	13,400	55,800

Notes.—(a) Minimum eight cottars, more desirable.

(b) Allowing 10 sq. ft. of floor space per child including verandahs and reckoning the cost at Rs. 5 per sq. ft. of plain area, or Rs. 10 for double-storeyed buildings—pucca ground floor and cutcha upper storey.

(c) Reckoning Rs. 3 per child.

(d) See Diagram II attached to covering letter. It is strongly recommended that economies should not be effected under this head.

(e) Ordinarily six per cent. on buildings and ten per cent. on equipment.

(f) The existing municipal grant for primary schools from the ordinary income of the municipality may wholly be spent for the education of girls on an improved aided basis.

(a) HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT B.
Programme of Expenditure [Resolution No. 7 (a)].

	1st YEAR.	2nd YEAR.	3rd YEAR.	4th YEAR.	5th YEAR.	6th YEAR.	7th YEAR.	8th YEAR.	9th YEAR.	10th YEAR.
	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.
Capital	... VII IV	35,900 24,900	VIII II	35,900 23,100	X XIV	33,900 24,900	XII VII	33,900 18,000	XIII VI	29,400 13,300
Borrowing	... VII IV	3,000 3,000	VII IV	3,000 3,000	VII VIII	3,000 3,000	VII VIII	3,000 3,000	VII VIII	29,400 7,700
Total	... 68,800	63,000	70,800	69,900	75,700	71,100	65,300	73,900	54,300	55,600
Municipal share	... 29,400	31,500	+ 36,400	84,960	36,860	36,550	32,650	36,950	27,150	27,800*
Gain or loss on permanent recurring provision (b) Rs. 33,000. ^e	+ 3,600	- 2,400	- 1,960	- 3,860	- 2,650	+ 350	+ 350	- 3,950	+ 5,850	+ 5,200

^e Taken at Rs. 33,000.

NOTE :- (a) The disadvantage of such a programme is that though all rate-payers have to pay the cost from the first year, some of them have to wait for two years or more before realising any benefit from the scheme. This disadvantage is of course inherent in all schemes which depend for capital expenditure upon substantially released income. A Hartalik will arise—(i) if title of sites and buildings by the Government, and (ii) a loan securing the capital cost, the interest being added to the recurring expenditure, preferably with a margin allowing of a sinking fund for payment of the debt in 40 years. If a loan has to be raised by the municipality at 5 per cent., per annum the whole recurring expenditure will be Rs. 3,640 per rate-payer, or 7 per cent. on the municipal valuation. In this case the building could all be done in the first year and the schools all started in the second. The total rate for deriving the programme will therefore be Rs. 1,600. It will be spent for repairs during the period allotted to the initial years of the programme. If the above programme is adopted, the cost will be Rs. 16 annas per rate-payer (number of houses 22,000) at flat rates per annum or 5 per cent. per annum on the municipal valuation.

Appendix C—continued.

(b) RANGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT A.

Cost of Scheme (Resolutions 2 and 5.)

SCHOOL AREA No.	NO. OF CHILDREN.			EXPENDITURE.						
				CAPITAL.			RECURRING.			
	Boys.	Girls (f).	Total.	Site (a).	Building (b.)	Equipment (c)	Total.	Staff with menials, contingencies, etc. (d.)	Repairs (e).	Total.
I	... 100	... ...	100	100	3,000	300	3,400	1,200	210	1,410
II	... 200	... ...	200	500	6,000	600	7,100	2,200	420	2,620
III	... 200	... ...	200	300	6,000	600	6,900	2,200	420	2,620
IV	... 100	... ...	100	100	3,000	300	3,400	1,200	210	1,410
V	... 100	... ...	100	100	3,000	300	3,400	1,200	210	1,410
VI	... 100	... ...	100	100	3,000	300	3,400	1,200	210	1,410
Total	... 800	... ...	800	1,200	24,000	2,400	27,600	9,200	1,680	10,880

NOTE.—(a) Minimum eight cottahas, more desirable.

(b) Allowing 10 sq. ft. of floor space per child including verandahs and reckoning the cost at Rs. 3 per sq. ft. of plinth area.

(c) Reckoning Rs. 3 per child.

(d) See Diagram II attached to covering letter. It is strongly recommended that economies should not be effected under this head.

(e) Ordinarily six per cent. on buildings and ten per cent. on equipment.

(f) Girls schools will be improved by handing over to them the existing Municipal grants to boys schools.

(b) RANGPUR MUNICIPALITY.

STATEMENT B.

Programme of Expenditure (Resolution No. 7 [a]).

	1ST YEAR.		2ND YEAR.		3RD YEAR.		4TH YEAR.		5TH YEAR.	
	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.	Area No.	Rs.
Capital	I 3,400 II 7,100	... III	... 6,900	IV	3,400	... VI	... 3,400	... ...	... ...
Recurring	I	1,200	I	1,200	I	1,200	I	1,410
			II	2,200	II	2,200	II	2,200	II	2,620
					III	2,200	III	2,200	III	2,620
							IV	1,200	IV	1,410
							V	1,200	V	1,410
									VI	1,410
Total	10,500	... ...	10,300	... ...	12,400	... ...	11,400	... ...	10,880
Municipal share	5,250	... ...	5,150	... ...	6,200	... ...	5,700	... ...	5,440 (say 5,500)
Gain or loss on permanent recurring provision (b) Rs. 5,500	+250	... ...	+350	... ...	-700	... ...	-200	... ...	+60

Notes:—(a) The disadvantage of such a programme is that though all rate-payers have to pay the sum from the first year some of them have to wait for two years or more before reaping any benefit from the scheme. This disadvantage is of course, inherent in all schemes which depend for capital expenditure upon annually raised income. Alternatives are:—(i) Gifts of sites and buildings by the Government, and (ii) a loan covering the capital cost, the interest being added to the recurring expenditure, preferably with a margin allowing of sinking fund for paying off the debt in 25 years. If a loan can be raised by the Municipality at 6 per cent. per annum the whole recurring expenditure will be Rs. 6,700 and the sum will be Rs. 3-6 per rate-payer at flat rate, or 2 per cent. on the municipal valuation. In this case the building could all be done in the first year and the schools all started in the second.

(b) The total loss during the programme will therefore be Rs. 740. It will be met from the savings in the existing municipal grant for boys. The existing municipal grant may be spent on the improvement of girl's schools. If the programme is adopted the cost will be Rs. 1-16 per rate-payer (total number of rate-payers 1,921) at flat rate or 1-6 per cent. on the municipal valuation.

Appendix C—concluded.

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS EMBODYING A SCHEME FOR A SYSTEM OF PRIMARY EDUCATION ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF.....

That the policy of gradually developing a complete system of co-ordinated schools, Resolution No. 1, vocational and cultural, be adopted for this municipality.

That the division of the populated portions of the town into primary school areas Resolution No. 2, (*vide map*) each to contain a central municipal primary school for boys be agreed to.

That, as each of these municipal schools is opened all municipal grants to other Resolution No. 3, boys' primary day schools in the area so provided shall be withdrawn after due notice. (Any exceptions made for special reasons may be noted).

That, in order to prevent hardship, as far as suitable teachers from existing schools Resolution No. 4, are available, they shall be employed in the municipal schools but without prejudice to any new appointments that may be necessary.

That Statement A attached to the covering letter be accepted as the estimate of Resolution No. 5, the cost of the scheme mentioned in resolution No. 2 above.

That an application be made to the Government of Bengal that they may be pleased Resolution No. 6 to grant one-half of the capital and recurring costs of the scheme.

That, if the application mentioned in Resolution No. 6 above be successful, the Resolution No. 7 programme of expenditure shall be set forth in Statement B attached to the covering letter.

That no idea of making education compulsory for girls be entertained, but that every Resolution No. 8, effort be made to increase the number of girls under instruction; and that for this end all possible use should be made of the improved staffs and buildings now under contemplation *; and that the present municipal grants for boys' schools be devoted to those for girls as soon as they are set free by the completion of the new scheme.†

* e.g. in the early morning.

† i.e. unless a separate scheme is to be worked out for girls, in which case additional resolutions and statement may be drawn up.

That the municipal share of the annual expenditure proposed (Rs.) Resolution No. 9, shall be met from the following sources :—

- i. Rs. from the ordinary income of the Municipality.
- ii. Rs. from endowments, etc.
- iii. Rs. from a separate education cess (*vide* Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919, Section 17 (1) (2) (3)§ levied at a flat rate of Rs. per rate-payer* or at the rate of per cent. on the municipal valuation.†
- iv. Rs. (here state any other source of income that is available.)

§ Section 17 of the Bengal Primary Education Act of 1919.

"17. (1) If the existing resources of any Municipality, including any grant from the Government, are not sufficient to cover the cost of primary education within the Municipality, the Commissioners may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, impose a tax, to be called the "Education Cess"; and all amounts derived therefrom shall be devoted solely to the purposes of primary education, whether voluntary or compulsory, within the Municipality.

(2) An education cess shall not be imposed unless the Commissioners, by a resolution passed at a special general meeting convened for the purpose and in favour of which two-thirds of the Commissioners have voted, determine to impose such cess.

(3) The education cess shall be levied in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made by the Local Government, and the cess so levied shall be a rate amounting to the sum required, after deducting the Government grant, the school receipts and the receipts from endowments and contributions, to meet the expenditure on primary education, together with ten per cent. above such sum to meet the collection charges and the probable losses due to non-realisation from defaulters.

*The number of ratepayers is
†The municipal valuation is Rs.

A margin has been left for defaulters.

That the sanction of the Government of Bengal be obtained for the levy of an education cess from 1st April, 1921; and that consequently lower primary education be made free in this Municipality from 1st April 1922.

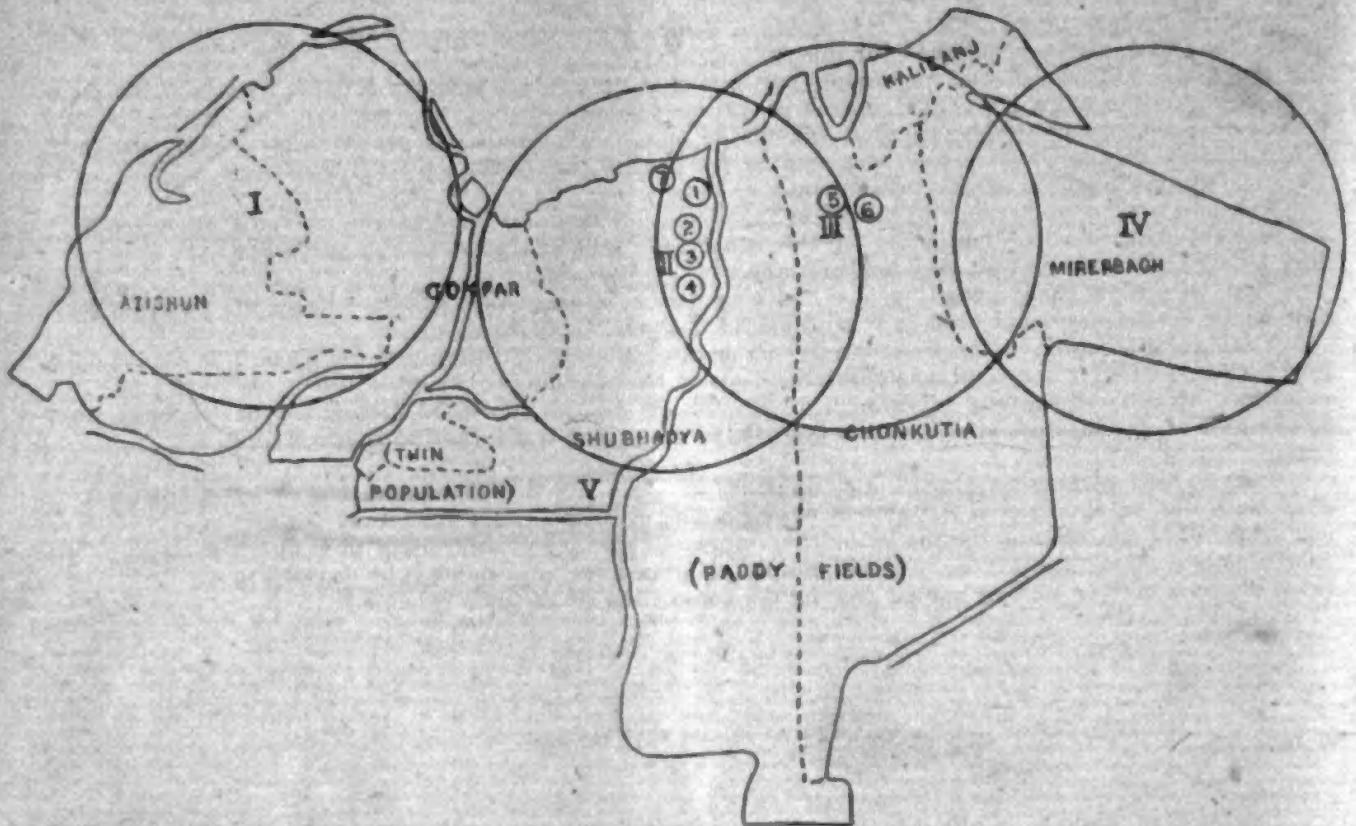
Resolution
No. 10

APPENDIX D.

SHUBHADYA UNION.

Dacca District.

2° TO 1 MILE.



Population about 9,000.

Existing schools—

- (1) Maktab.
- (2) Boys' L. P.
- (3) Girls' L. P.
- (4) Boys' M. E.
- (5) Boys' Board L. P.
- (6) Girls' L. P.
- (7) Boys' L. P.

Proposed schools.—

I.—L. P. Boys and girls	...	50
II.— Ditto with U. P. and M. E.	...	100
III.—L. P. Boys and Girls	...	100
IV.— Ditto	...	50
V.—Infant school	...	30
Total	...	330

School areas + miles circles.

Estimates—

Capital—

- (a) Sites, all free.
- (b) Buildings—

I and IV.—Rupees 150 each to assist the people who should give labour and materials.

II.—Rupees 1,000 for separate L. P. Department for M. E. School.

III.—Board L. P. School to serve for the present.

V.—Existing small buildings all to be kept in repair by the people under the control of the Union Board.

Estimates—concl'd.

(c) Equipment—

- * I & IV.—Rs. 50 each.
- II.—Rs. 100.
- III.—As at present.

Recurring—

(a) All teachers to be given free board and lodging.

(b) District Board grant of Rs. 150 to be given for the support of the Infant School.

(c) Staff and contingencies.

I & IV each, Headmaster Rs. 20, Assistant Rs. 12, contingencies Rs. 3, total Rs. 35 per mensem or Rs. 420 per annum.

II & III each, Headmaster Rs. 25 Assistants Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 with contingencies Rs. 5, total Rs. 60 per mensem, or Rs. 720 per annum.

(d) Total recurring apart from (a) and (b) above equals (Rs. 420 + 420 + 720 + 720) Rs. 2,280 per annum. If Government were to pay half, the Union Board would have to find Rs. 1,140. The number of holdings (*khanas*) is 2,000, of which 200 are exempted. Each would, therefore, have to give at the rate of 10 annas per annum or 10 pies per month.

APPENDIX E (a).

Increase in the number of children at primary stage.

YEAR.	POPULATION.			CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.				
	Male		Female.	Total	Male.		Female.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1900-01 ...	21,488,265	20,653,212		42,141,477	3,223,239	3,097,982		6,321,221
1912-13 ...	23,365,226	22,117,852		45,483,077	3,504,783	3,317,678		6,822,461
1919-20 ...	...						

Figures not yet available.

YEAR.	CHILDREN AT SCHOOL IN THE PRIMARY STAGE.			PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AT SCHOOL TO POPULATION OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN POPULATION OVER 1900-01.			PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE IN CHILDREN AT SCHOOL OVER 1900-01.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1900-01 ...	900,485	68,689	969,174	27.9	9.2	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1912-13 ...	1,193,700	209,294	1,403,094	34.0	6.3	20.5	8.7	7.0	7.9	32.5	204.7	44.8	
1919-20 ...	1,276,321	322,375	1,598,696							41.7	369.3	64.9	

The number of children at school in the 12 years 1900-01 to 1912-13 increased by 45.8 per cent., while the population only increased by 7.9 per cent. This is satisfactory. Later census figures are not available, but the number of children now (1919-20) at school, as compared with 1900-01, shows an increase of 64.9 per cent. In spite of this apparently unsatisfactory percentage of increase, the fact remains that the number of children of suitable age, who were not at school in 1912-13 (i.e. 0.277) was greater than the number in 1900-01 (0.3678%). This makes it plain that our rate of progress must be substantially accelerated, especially as only about one quarter of the children in school appear to become literate.

APPENDIX E (b.)

Increase in the number of children at the primary schools during 1916-17 to 1919-20.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OVER 1916-17.			NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR—			INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS OVER 1916-17 PER—			NUMBER OF TEACHERS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Trained.	Un-trained.	Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1916-17 ...	909,922	226,064	1,136,166	...	...	—	20,300	7,027	26,327	—	—	—	4,860	26,013	30,873
1917-18 ...	1,007,777	235,545	1,243,322	68,855	34,819	103,190	31,617	8,790	40,410	8,290	1,100	6,600	6,901	29,761	46,462
1918-19 ...	1,006,581	270,170	1,276,751	100,000	56,120	156,000	32,300	9,271	41,564	6,300	1,744	4,804	7,028	41,216	49,042
1919-20 ...	1,130,582	288,662	1,419,244	131,100	63,630	194,130	34,070	10,037	44,111	6,764	2,406	6,165	8,323	43,219	51,737
1916-17 ...	1,006,584	207,967	1,214,551	67,000	79,101	146,000	30,370	10,037	40,410	6,303	2,030	7,003	8,265	43,443	50,668
1919-20 ...	1,007,009	218,161	1,225,770	68,917	67,100	135,023	36,004	11,378	46,380	6,870	2,760	10,276	9,710	43,611	49,324

Appendix E (b)—continued.

Increase in the number of children at the primary stage of secondary schools during 1914-15 to 1919-20.

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN OVER 1914-15.			NUMBER OF PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS FOR—			INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PRIMARY DEPARTMENTS OVER 1914-15 FOR—			NUMBER OF TEACHERS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Trained.	Un-trained.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1914-15 ...	200,633	8,833	209,166	...	...	...	2,470	86	2,556	...	...	...	337	Figures not available.	
1915-16 ...	163,022	9,043	172,065	-17,611	+810	-17,101	2,727	96	2,823	257	...	243			
1916-17 ...	178,712	10,314	189,026	-21,921	+1,681	-20,240	2,709	91	2,800	289	1	290			

NOTE 1.—In 1919-20 the number of primary schools had increased by 10,978 as compared with 1914-15, and that of the pupils by 103,622. The average strength of the additional schools would, therefore, be only 18 even if the total increase was confined to them. On the other hand, the average strength of a school, which was 34 in 1914-15, became 30 in 1919-20. Thus the increase in the number of pupils is quite incommensurate with that of the schools.

NOTE 2.—There were in 1919-20 four trained teachers for every 10 primary schools.

APPENDIX F.

Direct (i.e., excluding control and capital costs) expenditure on primary schools.

YEAR.	PROVINCIAL REVENUE.			DISTRICT FUNDS.			MUNICIPAL FUNDS.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1914-15 ...									
1915-16 ...									
1916-17 ...									
1917-18 ...	11,89,968	2,55,855	14,45,823	5,73,671	1,48,640	7,17,311	69,650	33,962	1,03,812
1918-19 ...	13,35,071	3,25,396	16,60,467	6,02,580	1,49,145	7,51,675	72,087	29,899	1,01,968
1919-20 ...	13,64,022	3,48,623	17,12,646	6,03,601	1,52,263	7,55,864	79,347	29,839	1,09,186

* In these years the Imperial grants merged in the District and Municipal Funds expenditure.

YEAR.	PRIVATE SOURCES, INCLUDING FEES.			TOTAL.			AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING A CHILD.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1914-15 ...	19,52,664	1,52,472	21,05,136	34,33,368	4,89,333	39,22,701	3·5	2·2	3·2
1915-16 ...	21,02,176	1,77,899	22,80,075	37,40,699	5,62,271	43,02,970	3·5	2·2	3·2
1916-17 ...	21,56,296	2,15,762	23,70,058	38,19,891	6,92,534	45,52,425	3·5	2·3	3·2
1917-18 ...	21,78,126	2,21,543	23,99,669	40,11,615	6,55,000	46,66,615	3·6	2·3	3·3
1918-19 ...	20,53,402	2,35,226	22,68,628	40,63,090	7,39,666	48,02,766	3·7	2·4	3·6
1919-20 ...	21,84,485	2,33,446	23,67,930	41,81,456	7,64,170	49,45,626	3·8	2·4	3·5

APPENDIX Q.

Statement showing the progress of the Panchayati Union Scheme.

DISTRICT.	Number of panchayati unions in the district.	Number of such unions already provided with upper primary schools.	Number of such unions already provided with Board lower primary schools.	Number of such unions still remaining to be provided.	Average number of schools being created annually.	Number of years that it will take to complete the scheme at this rate.	Cost to Government per school.	
							Capital.	Recurring per annum.
1	24-Parganas ...	289	89	27	173	6	29	120
2	Nadia	337	20	36	281	7	40	120
3	Murshidabad ...	190	4	13	173	6	36	120
4	Jessore	257	126	18	113	7	16	120
5	Khulna	194	6	12	176	6	30	120
6	Burdwan	225	100	6	119	6	20	120
7	Birbhum	174	10	5	159	6	26	120
8	Bankura	239	62	14	163	7	20	120
9	Midnapore	640	226	20	394	5	79	120
10	Hooghly	124	74	7	48	5	9	120
11	Howrah	118	9	14	95	2	48	120
12	Dacca	327	85	126	116	4	29	120
13	Mymensingh	772	40	448	284	4·6	60	120
14	Faridpur	310	10	189	111	4	28	120
15	Bakarganj	489	103	238	146	4	37	120
16	Tippera	243	42	194	17	4	4	120
17	Noakhali	149	7	121	21	3	7	120
18	Chittagong	293	33	158	107	3	36	120
19	Rajshahi	305	44	202	59	3	20	120
20	Dinajpur	323	55	138	130	2	65	120
21	Jalpaiguri	262	13	155	94	3	32	120
22	Rangpur	423	94	229	100	3	33	120
23	Bogra	132	10	108	14	3	5	120
24	Pabna	210	55	84	71	3	24	120
25	Maulvi	185	44	57	84	2	42	120

APPENDIX H (a).

Resolutions regarding agricultural education passed by the Board of Agriculture at Poona in 1917.

(1) That an improvement in the economic condition of the agricultural population in India is a matter of the most fundamental and urgent importance to the country.

(2) That, whatever expenditure may be undertaken in connection with general rural, or definitely agricultural education, there should be no resulting diminution in, or limitation of the funds or staff that are necessary for the maintenance and progressive development of the research and demonstration work which are the main functions of the Agricultural Department.

(3) That for the rapid development of agriculture in India a sound system of rural education based on rural needs is essential, that the present system is wholly inadequate in respect of the provision of suitable text-books and promises, and, above all, in respect of the training and pay of teachers.

(4) That the carrying out of the revolutionary improvements that are needed in the system of rural education is primarily among the functions of the Education Department, but that there should be co-operation between that Department and the Agricultural Department in effecting the necessary changes.

(5) That these changes will involve the expenditure of very large sums of money, and will raise a financial problem of the first magnitude and importance; and that the provision of the necessary funds, whether by local taxation or otherwise, should form the subject of an immediate, careful and detailed examination by the various provincial administrations.

(6) That the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture is already creating, and is likely to increase a demand for improved rural education, and that the latter will in turn facilitate agricultural demonstration.

(7) That as this process advances a demand will probably arise for definitely agricultural schools and that preparation should be made for this latter probable demand.

by the early establishment, as an experimental measure, of a very limited number of Agricultural Middle (Madras, Upper Primary) Schools (say one or at most two in each important provincial language area).

NOTE.—The Board is of opinion that in view of the varying needs of different parts of India, it would be worse than useless to submit a definite scheme for such experimental schools. It has, however, drawn up tentative proposals regarding a syllabus and organisation which will indicate the nature, the scope and the standard of instruction that is contemplated. These proposals will be found in the tentative scheme suggested for the establishment of Agricultural Middle Schools.

(8) That if, as a result of these experiments, further agricultural schools (as distinguished from ordinary rural schools) are to be started, it is of the utmost importance:—

- (i) that their object should be to send their pupils back to their own land to cultivate it better;
- (ii) that the rate of the increase in the number of the schools should not be allowed to outstrip the rate of the provision of properly trained teachers;
- (iii) that the training of the teachers should, as far as possible, be thoroughly practical on the agricultural side, and should in its final stage be connected with one of the schools already successfully established;
- (iv) that the schools should be made as nearly self-supporting as possible;
- (v) that each school should generally be on or in the neighbourhood of a demonstration farm.

(9) That the view of the Simla Conference "that each of the principal provinces of India should have its own Agricultural College so soon as the agricultural development of the province justifies the step" is accepted, the question of affiliation of such colleges being left to the decision of the Government concerned.

APPENDIX H(b).

Tentative Scheme suggested by the Board of Agriculture for the Establishment of Agricultural Middle Schools.

I. *Age of entry and qualifications.*—The Committee contemplates that the boys on entry will have attained a minimum age of thirteen years and a degree of proficiency in reading, writing and arithmetic, the standard of which will be laid down by the Government of each province.

II. *Distribution of time.*—The proportion of time to be devoted to each of the two sides of the boys' work (school and farm) should be approximately equal, but this proportion will vary according to the demands of seasonal agricultural operations.

III. *Syllabus of work for Agricultural Schools—*

- (1) *Reading.*—From general and special text-books prescribed for Agricultural Schools in each Province.
- (2) *Writing.*—In connection with the other subjects that are taught in the school.
- (3) *Arithmetic and Mensuration—*

First year—

- (i) Addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of money and measures.
- (ii) Reduction of weights and measures.
- (iii) Simple rule of three.
- (iv) Calculating values of quantities.

Second year—

- (i) Simple and compound interest.
- (ii) Decimal fractions.
- (iii) Square root.
- (iv) Discount.
- (v) Simple mensuration.
- (vi) Simple farm book-keeping.

NOTE 1—These subjects are all to be taught with special reference to agricultural operations.

NOTE 2—A book in Marathi entitled "Arithmetic for Farmers" prepared by Mehta, Pawar and Ghumare is being successfully used at Loni School. An English translation can be obtained from the Principal, Agricultural College, Poona. This will serve as a useful guide in the preparation of books suitable for other parts of India.

(4) *Geography.*—Commercial geography in relation to local products. Local geography. General Physical geography.

(5) *Nature Study :—*

NOTE.—Nature study should be essentially practical; its chief aims should be the encouragement of observation and the making of careful records, and the stimulation of interest. There should be a Museum connected with the school, and materials for it should be gradually collected by staff and pupils.

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1st year.

(5) *Nature Study* :—continued.

(i) Propagation of plants by means of seeds, cuttings, budding and layering.

(ii) Seeds :—

- (a) Plants and their use ;
- (b) Germination and its requirements ;
- (c) How to find out germination percentage ;
- (d) Importance of good seed.

(iii) Is soil required for germination ?

(iv) Necessity of soils for plant life.

(v) Formation of soil in general.

(vi) Roots :—

- (a) Growth ;
- (b) Use to plants ;
- (c) Kinds of roots.

(vii) Stems :—

- (a) Growth ;
- (b) Effect of light ;
- (c) Use to plants ;
- (d) Kinds of stems in general.

(viii) Leaves :—

- (a) Different forms of leaves ;
- (b) Use to plants and the work they do in plant life.

(ix) Insect life :—

- (a) The stages of life ;
- (b) Use of colour in insects ;
- (c) Their mode of feeding ;
- (d) Classification according to mouth-parts ;
- (e) Rearing of insects to study the different stages ;
- (f) Information about crop pests in general, and methods of destruction ;
- (g) Insecticides and use of sprayers.

2nd year.

(I) Insects of stored grain and cattle, and how to destroy them ;

(II) Plant life continued :—

(i) Flowers :—

- (a) Their parts and use ;
- (b) Use to plant life in seed formation ;
- (ii) Dispersion of seed.
- (iii) Struggle for existence.
- (iv) Life-history of some plants.
- (v) General information about fungus life and some common diseases with controlling measures.
- (vi) Parasitic plants.

(6) Village life :—

- (i) Simple lessons on village sanitation ;
- (ii) Principles of marketing ;
- (iii) Advantages of co-operation ;
- (iv) Rural credit ;
- (v) Village, taluk and district administration ;
- (vi) Systems of land tenure in force.

(7) *Principles of Agriculture* :—

- (a) Classification of soils ;
- (b) Constituents of soils and their properties ;
- (c) Physical properties of soils ;
- (d) Soil improvements ;
- (e) Irrigation ;
- (f) Manures ;
- (g) Crops ;
- (h) Vegetable growing ;
- (i) Animal husbandry ;
- (j) Milk.

(8) Practical Farm work.

(8) Elementary Carpentry and Smithing.

(10) Possible subsidiary subjects :—

- (i) Poultry Farming ;
- (ii) Fruit and flower gardening.

APPENDIX H (o).

Draft Scheme for the Foundation in Bengal of Two Experimental Agricultural Middle Schools.

(June 1918.)

Origin of scheme.

1. The scheme for starting two experimental agricultural middle schools in Bengal takes its origin from the following resolutions (December, 1917) of the Board of Agriculture:—

- (a) "That the demonstration of improved methods of agriculture is already creating and is likely to increase a demand for improved rural education, and that the latter will, in turn, facilitate agricultural demonstration."
- (b) "That as this process advances a demand will probably arise for definitely agricultural schools and that preparation should be made for this latter probable demand by the early establishment, as an experimental measure, of a very limited number of Agricultural Middle (Madras, Upper Primary, Schools, (say, one or at most two in each important provincial language area)."

Note.—"The Board is of opinion that in view of the varying needs of different parts of India, it would be worse than useless to submit a definite scheme for such experimental schools. It has, however, drawn up tentative proposals regarding a syllabus and organization, which will indicate the nature, the scope and the standard of instruction that is contemplated. These proposals will be found in the Appendix attached to the report of the Committee on Agricultural Education."

Limitations.

2. Two points must be borne in mind in considering the scheme. The first is that it is experimental, and that negative results, which eliminate certain apparent possibilities, are often almost as valuable as positive results. The second is that financial considerations have of necessity set close limits to the scope of the scheme.

The problem.

3. It is necessary to form a clear conception of the object with which the experiment is to be tried. In its earlier resolutions at Poona the Board recognized that agricultural education in the strict sense of the term and progress in agriculture generally are dependent on the improvement of rural primary schools, and that this improvement must be more costly than Indian rural populations can afford in their existing economic conditions. These latter cannot be improved without better education, and again better education cannot be supplied until economic conditions are improved. In Bengal the Education Department is somewhat slowly and not very successfully, striving to break into the circle by improving primary education. The Agricultural Department is doing its best with its limited funds to break in by improving agriculture through research and demonstration. It is hoped that a means may be found by which the efforts of the two departments can be made to support each other and so to quicken progress in overcoming these interdependent difficulties.

The object of the scheme.

4. It is desirable that at every stage in the advance of the work of education, there should be opportunity and inducement offered to youths to devote their improved intelligence not to pen and paper occupations but to increased production in agriculture. It is also desirable that every real advance in agricultural practice that is fully established by research and experience should, as soon as possible, be made available for that part of the rural population which is intelligent enough to profit by it. The broad object of the schools now proposed is to find out how these two desiderata can be best brought into relation with each other and supplied.

5. The general problem, which it is hoped may be at least partially solved in a period of five years' experimentation, of which one year will be spent in the training of the necessary staff, may be broken up into more detailed questions:—

Entrance qualification.

(a) What is the minimum of ordinary educational qualification which can be made the basis of a specialized training in agriculture?

Entrance age.

(b) What is the most economical way of securing that basis from the points of view of the parent and of the agricultural school? (This involves the question of the age at which agricultural education should begin).

General education.

(c) How far, if at all, is it desirable to carry on the separate general education of the rural boy while he is being instructed in agriculture?

Agricultural knowledge available.

(d) What knowledge and skill, of which their parents are not the possessors, is available which is also suitable to be imparted to youths of the agricultural classes?

Length of course.

(e) What must be the minimum length of a useful course, and at what seasons of the year should it begin and end?

Scope of course.

(f) What should be the nature and scope of the course to be followed?

Theory and practice.

(g) What should be the quantitative relation between instruction in the more theoretical, and training in the more practical, parts of the work?

Special books.

(h) What kind of books will be required in the schools, and how can they best be produced?

Daily routine.

(i) What is the best organization of the daily routine, and how far should it be varied from season to season?

Number of pupils.

(j) What number of boys can most advantageously be trained in one school?

Self-support.

(k) How far can the pupils be expected to support themselves by their own labour while under instruction?

Stipends.

(l) Should stipends be awarded to the pupils of these schools?

- (m) What amount of land is necessary for the training of each boy, and should they cultivate it singly or in co-operation ? Amount of land per pupil.
- (n) What extent and what kind of land would be most suitable for these schools, and how should they be situated in relation to existing demonstration farms ? Size of school ground.
- (o) What and what manner of buildings are needed for the work of schools of this kind, and what will be their cost ? Buildings.
- (p) What furniture will be required and at what cost ? Furniture.
- (q) What quantities and what kind of implements, stock, seed, stores, etc., are needed for the work, and what would be their cost ? Implements, stock, etc., etc.
- (r) How far is it necessary and desirable to employ menial servants ? Servants.
- (s) What would be the best form of management for these schools ? Management.
- (t) What should be the original qualification and the form of training of the members of the staff ? Staff.
- (u) How can the training of the pupils of these schools be made most effective in creating a demand for instruction in agriculture (e.g. junior and senior crop clubs, agricultural shows, demonstrations, publications, etc.) ? Demand for agricultural training.
- (v) What is to be regarded as the economic unit of land-holding for the middle class agriculturist and the peasant respectively ? Economic unit.

6. In order to start the two proposed schools it will be necessary at once to give provisional answers to almost all the questions of the preceding paragraph. It is, therefore, proposed to take them up serially, and to suggest tentative answers as far as possible.

7. *Question (a).*—What is the minimum of ordinary educational qualification, which can be made the basis of a specialized training in agriculture ?—There is no doubt that the middle school standard is the proper one to aim at for boys entering the agricultural school, for a well-taught boy should reach that standard at about 13 or 14 years of age. It is at present quite out of the question to expect this qualification. It is, therefore, necessary to make the proposed experimental schools take the place of the ordinary middle school, so that it would be reasonable to demand the qualification of the primary school, i.e.; that a boy entering the agricultural school should be examined to see that he can read and write his vernacular with sufficient ease to enable him to study simple books on agricultural subjects, to take down notes of his observations in the course of his work, and to write descriptions of objects, places and simple processes. He should also know the first four rules of Arithmetic and should understand weighing, measuring and the money system of India. (a) Entrance qualification.

8. If a sufficient number of boys having this small equipment is not forthcoming, it should be allowable for the school authorities to open a special class for pupils who are wholly illiterate. This class should be drilled in the rudiments with a view to their rapid acquisition. This should not take more than six months in the case of well-grown boys of natural intelligence taught by a well-trained teacher.

9. *Question (b).*—What is the most economical way of securing that basis from the points of view of the parent and of the agricultural school ? (This involves the question of the age at which agricultural education should begin).—From the point of view of the school it would, of course, be best for the boy to come fully equipped as regards the three R's but if there is not a sufficient demand for agricultural instruction, it may be necessary to fall back on the expedient mentioned in paragraph 8 above. This will add to the expense of the scheme and should be avoided if possible. From the point of view of the parent also it would doubtless be better for the child to have acquired the elements before reaching the age at which he could be admitted to the agricultural school as capable of performing agricultural operations, for the peasant would have to lose the services of an illiterate son for an additional six months to enable him to reach the necessary standard. At the same time it has to be remembered that at present some years of a child's life are wasted by the uneconomical and leisurely methods of the *pathala* in unhygienic surroundings. It may turn out after experiment that parents will prefer to give their boys a rapid concentrated period of instruction under a good teacher at a later stage than to keep on relying on the existing inefficient primary schools. (b) Entrance age.

10. It will not be of any use to train boys in the agricultural school till they are strong enough to manage animals, to manipulate farm implements and to bear the combined physical and mental strain of the work. It will be advisable at first to admit boys, covering a fairly wide range of development and to observe the results in individual cases. It would perhaps be as well to lay down vaguely "about 14 years of age" as the age of admission, but the school authorities should generally select boys who appear to have attained the age of puberty in preference to those who are less mature, and in every case to take into consideration the muscular development of applicants for admission.

11. *Question (c).*—How far, if at all, is it desirable to carry on the separate general education of the rural boy, while he is being instructed in agriculture ?—It may be hoped that the agricultural middle school course will ultimately develop into a four years course, like that of the ordinary middle school. For reasons given below it would not seem possible at first to lay down so long a course. It will, therefore, be necessary for the present to subordinate ideas of general development and education to those which have a direct bearing on the "reverent, vital, fundamental activities" of the agriculturist. There is no reason to suppose that this centralization of the school work will be subversive of the normal process of growth, but rather the contrary. (c) General education.

(d) Agricultural knowledge available.

(e) Length of course.

(f) Scope of course.

(g) Theory and practice.

(h) Special Books.

(i) Daily routine.

(j) Number of pupils.

(k) Self-support.

12. Question (d).—What knowledge and skill of which their parents are not the possessors, is available which is also suitable to be imparted to youths of the agricultural classes?—In all the talk of agricultural education little consideration seems to be given to the vitally important question as to what is to be taught. This is dependent upon three conditions—(i) the stage of development of the pupil, (ii) the ability of the teacher and (iii) the existence of a mass of agricultural information and practices suited to (i) and (ii). Taking these latter for granted it is for the Agricultural Department to answer the question in regard to (iii). The guardians of the boys can train them in their own fields and have done so for ages and generations. It has now to be stated whether we are in a position to give instruction and training, which is definitely supplementary or superior to what the boy can get at home. It would, of course, be disastrous to give instruction which might subsequently prove to be erroneous, for this would destroy confidence in any attempt to advance.

13. Question (e).—What must be the minimum length of a useful course, and at what seasons of the year should it begin and end?—It is stated in paragraph 11 above, that it may be hoped that ultimately a four years' course may be possible. It is unlikely that parents will be prepared for a long time to come to spare their adolescent sons from their own land for so long a period. Indeed it is likely that even one harvest time away from home would be grudged. It would seem to be necessary, however, to insist on this minimum both from the point of view of the training of the boys and from the desirability of having some boys always present at harvest time to do the work of the school land. On the whole, it would appear to be desirable to commence the course just after the main harvest of the neighbourhood in one year, to carry it through the next year and to complete it just before the main harvest of the third year. This would give the pupils rather less than two years at the school. Holidays will have to be arranged by the school authorities as opportunities offer themselves. The boys might possibly go away in batches during the slacker season of the year.

14. Question (f).—What should be the nature and scope of the course to be followed?

Question (g).—What should be quantitative relation between instruction in the more theoretical, and training in the practical, parts of the work?

These two questions need not be discussed in detail till question (d) above has been answered. A committee of the Board of Agriculture at Poona (December 1917) put forward tentative proposals, which are to be found in Appendix A to the report of the Committee, on page 91 of the Proceedings. Those proposals include ten branches of instruction:—

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| i. Reading. | vi. Village life. |
| ii. Writing. | vii. Principles of Agriculture. |
| iii. Arithmetic and Mensuration. | viii. Practical Farm work. |
| iv. Geography. | ix. Elementary Carpentry and Smithy. |
| v. Nature study. | x. Possible subsidiary subjects. |

It was suggested that viii ("Practical Farm work") should have approximately as much time devoted to it as the rest of the subjects together, but that this proportion would vary according to the season of the year. That is to say that when there is less to do on the land more indoor work will be done. A pupil who successfully passes through this course and any prescribed test of efficiency should be awarded a well-designed certificate. This should be called the "Agricultural Middle School Certificate, Class I (or II)."

15. Question (h). What kind of books will be required in the schools, and how can they best be produced?—The Committee of the Board of Agriculture was of opinion that special books would have to be prepared for these schools. As an example of the kind of thing they put forward an "Arithmetic for Farmers," which is published by Messrs. Power and Ghumare. An English translation of this book can be obtained from the Principal of the Agricultural College at Poona. It will probably be necessary to make a beginning with such books as are available on the market, but it should be one of the first duties of the staff to prepare a suitable series of books. Competition might be set up between the staffs of the two proposed schools and a reward offered for the best books in each subject. The books should, of course, have a definite and direct bearing on the course of studies in agriculture.

16. Question (i).—What is the best organization of the daily routine, and how far should it be varied from season to season?—This cannot now be settled. The staff of the schools during their preliminary training would have to discuss the question at length, and then arrange the first year's work. During the year careful records will have to be kept and the results of experience used for improvements in succeeding years.

17. Question (j).—What number of boys can most advantageously be trained in one school?—The larger the number of boys in the school the greater will be the cost in land, buildings, implements, stock, stipends, etc., and the greater will be the difficulty in giving detailed individual attention to the boys. On the other hand, too small a number of boys will tend to increase the cost per head on dividing recurring charges among them. Perhaps it will be enough to fix on 30 as a maximum in each year's class and to make that figure the basis of financial calculations.

18. Question (k).—How far can the pupils be expected to support themselves by their own labour while under instruction?—It is quite impossible to estimate accurately

in this matter, and it will probably be safer to neglect it in the estimates for the first year. It is necessary on the one hand to guard against the exploitation of child labour, and on the other to avoid the impression that the work need not be on a sound business footing. The head of the school should be required to indicate in his accounts exactly to what extent he has been able to pay back to Government the cost of training the boys. Each boy should be trained to keep accounts of his own training and the result of his own labour.

19. *Question (l).*—Should stipends be awarded to pupils of these schools?—At the (l) Stipends. Loni School substantial stipends are paid. It is probably necessary to estimate for this purpose, but it seems desirable to designate them "Primary Agricultural Scholarships." They should be 30 in number in the first year and 60 in the second, and should be of Rs. 6 each. They should be awarded on the result of the entrance examination, held annually at the Agricultural Middle Schools, there being no conditions laid down as to previous attendance at school. The controlling officers of the schools should be at liberty to utilize the total amount allotted for the support of the boys in the manner that seems to them to be advantageous. It should be understood from the beginning that the number of scholarships will be retained, and that they will be scattered among new schools as they are opened, and as they become popular. Headmen of villages and other local authorities should be encouraged to send up their own and their neighbours' promising son for these scholarships. Over-aged boys in the lower classes of high schools should also be encouraged to compete for them.

20. *Question (m).*—What amount of land is necessary for the training of each boy, and should they cultivate it singly or in co-operation?—This question must necessarily be left to the Agricultural Department. Individual work has the advantage of fixing responsibility for failure or success most easily, but farm processes cannot always be performed by single individuals. The school authorities would have to think out the answer to the latter part of the question during their preliminary training.

21. *Question (n).*—What extent and what kind of land would be most suitable for these schools, and how should they be situated in relation to existing demonstration farms?—The amount of land needed for the crop work of the pupils will be determined in answer to the previous question. It is for the Agricultural Department to decide how much will be needed for the necessary buildings, grazing land, etc., connected with the school. It would be well if 100 x 60 yards of the grazing ground could be allotted in such a way as to make it available for occasional games.

22. It is obvious that the immediate proximity of a demonstration farm would be most advantageous to the school. Chinsura and Dacca have been suggested as suitable places, but the latter is perhaps doubtful owing to the poor quality of the land, in spite of its many other advantages. Here again the Agricultural Department will, no doubt, express a reasoned opinion.

23. It will also be necessary to determine whether Government land is available for the two proposed schools or whether acquisition will be necessary and, if so, at what cost.

24. *Question (o).*—What and what manner of buildings are needed for the work of schools of this kind, and what would be their cost?—So long as the schools are in their experimental stage it will be well to erect buildings that will be cheap, useful for other purposes if the experiment fails, and of a kind that is not too great an advance on what is within the means of the villagers. They should at first at any rate have mud or possibly brick plinths, mat walls and thatched roofs. It should be part of the training of the boys to learn to build and repair houses of this class, so that repairs will not cost Government as much as may otherwise be feared.

25. The Agricultural Department will no doubt advise as to what buildings will be necessary for farm purposes, e.g., byres, sheds for implements, a smithy and workshop, etc. That department will also be in a position to estimate for each school the cost of the buildings to be indicated in the following paragraphs.

26. These schools should afford the Sanitary Department a good opportunity of showing what sanitary arrangements are best suited for village life in the absence of mohatta. Indeed the whole premises should be laid out as examples of rural hygiene. The Sanitary Commissioner should, therefore, be consulted on the scheme. Two latrine seats will be needed for the pupils and one for the staff. Ten running feet of pucca urinal space divided into compartments will also be needed.

27. In the first year there will be only 30 boys in each school, but in the second year the number will be double for the greater part of the year. It will therefore, be necessary to make provision for the larger number of boys as has already been suggested in connection with stipends in paragraph 19 above. The distinction between literates and illiterates entering the school may be neglected as they can be taught in two groups in the same classroom, but it will be necessary to have separate classrooms for first and second year pupils. It might be possible for the first year boys to build their own second year room as part of their training, but it will be prudent to estimate the whole cost. As dual desks are about to be allocated each of the two classrooms should be 18' x 22', which gives more than 13 sq. ft. to each boy. There should be a headmaster's room 18' x 18', and a (iv) The School. combined library and museum of the same size. There should be verandahs 9' wide on the east, west and south, the long sides being on the north and south of the building.

28. It is impossible to say here how the pupils will be divided as regards their creed. The local agricultural authorities could probably tell whether Hindus or Mohammedans would predominate. The best plan would be to have a long building or buildings

(m) Amount of land per pupil.

(n) Size of school ground.

(o) Buildings
(i) Materials

(ii) Agricultural

(iii) Sanitary.

(iv) Hostels

(vii) Fencing and Wells.

(viii) House for the headmaster.

(ix) Furniture.

(x) Implements, stock, seed, etc.

(xi) Servants.

(xii) Management.

(xiii) Staff.
(xiv) Headmaster.

affording 60 sq. ft. of floor space per boy (total for 60 boys— $60 \times 60 = 3,600$), with attached rooms for Hindus and Muhammadan superintendents respectively. It would be a simple and inexpensive matter to erect mat partitions whenever they proved to be desirable. Sixteen feet would be a convenient width for the dormitories. Cooksheds with broad dining verandahs would be necessary for both Hindus and Muhammadans.

29. The school and hostel buildings should be placed close together and surrounded by a fence within which some attempt should be made to illustrate what can be done in beautifying a homestead with flowers. The Agricultural Department will be able to judge as to what will be necessary in respect of fencing in this and other parts of the premises and to estimate the cost of all. Certain wells will also be necessary. These should be at least 6 feet wide to satisfy Hindu religious scruples.

30. It is, of course, necessary to provide a suitable house for the headmaster of the school. The Agricultural Department has, no doubt, a type plan and estimate of the cost of a house suitable for an officer drawing about Rs. 100 per month.

31. All furniture should be made of *sal* wood. In each school there will be needed 30 dual desks, each 4' long and 16' wide with a light shelf for books, specimens, etc., underneath. They should be in two heights (measured at the edge nearest the sitter), 16 being 28" and 14 being 25." There should be a flat part at the top with a groove for pens, pencils, etc., and a hole for an inkwell. In each school there will also be needed 30 dual benches, each 4' long and 12' wide. The height of 16 should be 17" and of 14 others 15". Two teachers' tables each 4' x 3' fitted with a locking drawer, and a rather larger one with two drawers for the superintendent will be needed. A table 8' x 4' will be needed for the library, and nine strong chairs for the whole school. Four easels and four blackboards, each 4' x 3' will also be needed. An allowance of at least Rs. 300 a year for each of the first three years should be made, in addition to the ordinary grant for contingencies for almirahs and other furniture and apparatus, such as maps, etc.

32. In the hostels in each school, there will be required 60 wooden beds, 60 chairs, 60 small tables (3' x 2') and 60 bookshelves, as well as 12 waste paper baskets. Cooking utensils will also be needed. A bed, a chair, a table and a bookshelf will also be needed for each of the hostel Superintendents. Some of this furniture could be made by the boys in their first year.

33. Question (q).—What quantities and what kind of implements, stock, seed, stores etc., are needed for the work, and what would be their cost?—This question can only be answered by the Agricultural Department.

34. Question (r).—How far is it necessary and desirable to employ menial servants?—It is desirable, both from the point of view of the training of the boys and that of economy, to reduce the number of servants to a minimum. A Hindu and a Muhammadan cook, one sweeper and one mali will probably be essential for each school. The Agricultural Department will no doubt advise as to the necessity for field workers and men to look after the cattle, etc.

35. Question (s).—What would be the best form of management for these schools?—In the ordinary schools more stress is laid on reading and writing and reckoning as matters of skill, and less on what is read and written and reckoned. In the proposed schools the whole emphasis will be laid on the subject matter of the lessons. It will be well, therefore, to break away from the traditions of ordinary inspecting officers and to place the schools under the Agricultural Department. This is the more clear when the practical and more important part of the course is considered. With this the Education Department can have nothing to do. If this be granted, it probably follows that the schools should be under the direct supervision of the officer in charge of the nearest Government farm.

36. Question (t).—What should be the original qualification and the form of training of the members of the staff?—The school itself should be in the charge of a selected and thoroughly practical officer of the Agricultural Department, who might be called the Headmaster. He should preferably have sprung from the agricultural class, and should have had a thorough training in all that the Agricultural Department can teach, as well as a knowledge of the ordinary practices of the country. He should be given a salary of Rs. 80 plus 10 to Rs. 120 and the advantage of a free house from the time of the opening of the school. This is not too much when it is remembered that on his activity and intelligence will depend the initiating of many experiments and the recording of results, as well as the future training of teachers for further extensions of the scheme. The first two headmasters should be sent to Chittagong and placed under the supervision of Babu Guruchandhu Bhattacharjya, B.A., B.T., the Superintendent of the Normal School, for about eight months. Their work during that time should be—

- (i) to study the principles and organization of teaching work in primary and middle schools;
- (ii) to practise teaching in single classes and in two classes simultaneously;
- (iii) to discover what existing books are most suitable for the proposed schools and to begin work on the new special books that will be required;
- (iv) to study hostel organization and control;
- (v) to study the organization of games and physical education;

They should submit to an oral and practical test in those matters at the end of their course. The test should be conducted by nominees of the Directors of Agriculture and Public Instruction. The remainder of their year should be spent in superintending the preparation of the premises and in making definite plans for the first year's work.

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37. There should be two assistant masters, one a Hindu and one a Muhammadan in each school, each on a salary of Rs. 30—5—50, together with free quarters in the hostel, which they will supervise on allowances of Rs. 5 per month. Both should preferably have sprung from the agricultural class. One should be a selected Chittagong Normal School-trained teacher with a knowledge of games and drill. He should have a year's training in practical agricultural work on a Government farm. He should be made responsible for much of the indoor work of the pupils, and especially for their progress in ordinary school subjects. The other should have been trained in carpentry and in smithy. He should have enough knowledge of English to enable him to keep the accounts of the school. The headmaster should do the correspondence, but this assistant should receive eight months' training in registration, filing, accounts, simple surveying and store-keeping. The last four months of his training year should be spent in assisting in the erection of buildings, etc., under the superintendence of the headmaster. He should be made responsible for training the boys in carpentry and smithy work, for keeping the stores and the accounts and for the general work of the office. Men of this type will be difficult, but probably not impossible, to secure.

(ii) Assistant Masters.

38. The last two questions (u) and (v), though of great importance in the future, cannot be solved even provisionally at present, nor is there any advantage to be gained by guessing at the answers.

(u) and (v)
Postponed
Questions.

39. The proposals set out above for the consideration of the Director of Agriculture if accepted, will involve a certain outlay on the part of Government, but it will be seen that they are not extravagant. All education in Bengal has hitherto suffered from having been done so cheaply as to be of an inferior character. A cheap ladder, a cheap boat and a cheap education are all to be mistrusted. It is of the greatest importance that the staff proposals should not be cut down, especially as these two schools will have to become training centres for future expansion, and it is essential to secure good men for them from the start.

Conclusion.

40. The next action in the development of the scheme is due from the Agricultural Department and will include :—

- (i) The revision and modification of the above proposals.
- (ii) The supply of the omissions already noted and such additions as may seem to be desirable.
- (iii) The drawing of line plans for buildings for each school.
- (iv) The drawing of site plans for the two schools.
- (v) The drawing up of capital estimates of expenditure for each school under the headings of—
 - (a) Land.
 - (b) Buildings.
 - (c) Fencing.
 - (d) Wells.
 - (e) Other improvements.
 - (f) Furniture.
 - (g) Library.
 - (h) Permanent stock.
 - (i) " implements.
- (vi) The drawing up of estimates of recurring expenditure for each school under the headings of—
 - (a) Salaries.
 - (b) Wages.
 - (c) Scholarships.
 - (d) Seed, stores (including food for animals), implements, etc.
 - (e) Library and museum.
 - (f) Contingencies, including furniture and repairs.

The estimates for the fourth and fifth years should not be widely different from those of the third year.

EVAN E. BISS.

APPENDIX I (a).

The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, at Naogaon in the District of Rajshahi.

[By Raj Romesh Chandra Dutt Bahadur.]

It is well-known that ganja, like salt, is a Government monopoly, but many people are perhaps not cognisant of the fact that ganja grown in Naogaon supplies the demand of the provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam, the districts of Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Benares in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, and the Native State of Cooch Behar. Ganja which was considered to be of the best quality used formerly to be grown extensively in the district of Jezore. According to tradition ganja was cultivated for the first time about the year 1722 A.D.

in the villages of Balubhara and Muradpur in Naogaon subdivision from which *ganja* cultivation was gradually extended to the adjoining villages in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinsapur and Bogra. This area is known as the *ganja mahal*. When the subdivision of Naogaon was created in 1882 all the villages in the *ganja*-growing tract were included in the new subdivision.

Before the *ganja* reaches the consumers in the districts it had till recently to pass from the cultivator, who actually cultivates the plant, through wholesale vendors or their recognized agents or brokers and the retail vendors who take the licensed shops in the districts. The society that was formed at Naogaon last year took the place of wholesale vendors in the districts and at Naogaon and of their authorized agents at Naogaon from 1st April 1918 and the place of the brokers at Naogaon from 1st January, 1918. The statutory position and liabilities of wholesale vendors and their agents from places outside Bengal will remain the same except that they cannot purchase the drug from the cultivators direct. Government has granted to the Co-operative Society of Ganja Cultivators at Naogaon the exclusive privilege of supplying *ganja* and *bhang* by wholesale throughout the Presidency of Bengal, with effect from the 1st April 1918, under section 22 of the Bengal Excise Act, 1909 (Bengal Act V of 1909). The licences of the existing brokers were not renewed after 31st December, 1917, and the society acted as a broker in their place from 1st January to 31st March 1918. The cultivators were not permitted to sell the produce of 1918 to anyone but the society.

Before I proceed further, it would perhaps not be uninteresting to state briefly the circumstances which led to the establishment of the Co-operative Society. *Ganja* produced at Naogaon is of two kinds, namely round and flat. At the time when cultivators had not to store *ganja* in the public warehouse the wholesale vendors used to come to Naogaon and purchase the standing crop required for the manufacture of round *ganja* either by the field at a fixed valuation before manufacture, or at a rate to be determined after the completion of the manufacture with reference to the prevailing rate for *ganja* of similar quality at the time of export. In both cases the wholesale dealer had to advance some money at the time to the cultivator and to harvest and prepare the drug himself. The cultivator who used to sell the standing crop of his field at a fixed valuation usually got his price all right, but in cases in which the rates had to be determined afterwards, the wholesale vendors used to cheat the ignorant cultivators in all possible ways, e.g., by short weights, etc. In the case of flat *ganja* the services of a broker were essentially necessary. "Not a blade of *ganja* is purchased without him (Broker)" says Babu Hem Chandra Kerr in his report on the cultivation of, and trade in, *ganja* in Bengal, 1877, "and he is the man who of all others derives the largest profit in the business." The broker added a rupee or eight annas to the price, which was not an inconsiderable sum at a time when *ganja* used to be sold at Rs. 8 to Rs. 32 per maund. The brokerage used to be paid by the purchasers. The cultivator also used to make it a point to pay something to the brokers, who were usually influential cultivators themselves, in order that they might be attached to his interest, "for," says Babu Hem Chandra Kerr in 1877, "if a cultivator has given offence to them, his chance of selling his drug is indeed very remote." Well might the successor of this cultivator say in 1917 that his condition in this respect was equally bad if not worse. The brokers used to combine with the agents of the wholesale dealers as to how to defraud their principal. Babu Hem Chandra Kerr estimated that brokers used to make four annas out of every rupee that passed through their hands.

The state of things in 1877 has been described in the above paragraph but when the cultivators were made to store their *ganja* in the public warehouse in 1900 the practice of selling the standing crop to wholesale vendors automatically ceased. The influence then of the cultivator-broker, who was a man of wealth and a substantial *jotedar* himself and the head raiyat of the neighbouring villages, increased considerably. He began to advance money to his poorer neighbours and to buy up the produce at a certain rate per maund which was usually a very low rate. In 1906-07 it was found that the brokers showed one price in the prescribed Excise Form No. 93, paid a different price to the cultivators and showed a third as received from the district vendors, and that the cultivator-brokers had very great facilities for bringing into the market through their own clients, namely, the wholesale vendors in districts, their private stock of *ganja* smuggled by themselves or by their friends and relatives. It was also found that they used to lend money to the poorer cultivators on usufructuary mortgage of their holdings and in other ways hold lands in the *mahal* in the names of their relatives and dependents. The cultivation thus became practically the monopoly of the cultivator-brokers. The broker must sell his own stock first and then the stock of his relatives, dependents and adherents. The poor cultivator hardly got a chance in the market to sell his crop and year in and year out his stock had to be got rid of by destruction under the rules. If he sold at all he too often got an extremely low price. The brokers were found to swindle the poor cultivators by misrepresentation and fraud. In order to remedy these evils Babu Jagadish Chandra Sen, the then Subdivisional Officer of Naogaon suggested that "it is a matter for urgent decision as to whether this class of persons should be maintained at all, and if they are considered essential, whether the personnel of the body should be materially improved" by the elimination of cultivator-brokers and by licensing good men with real business habits and a fair amount of education for the purpose. As a result of his representation the authorities decided in the following year that a person who took a licence to be a broker would not be given a licence to cultivate *ganja*. They called upon to state their choice. They notified that they preferred brokering to cultivation. But Jagadish Babu found that they proposed to make fictitious conveyances of

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their lands and to keep cultivation in their hands as well, so he suggested the following measures :—

- (1) Elimination of cultivator-brokers and appointment of educated and business-like men in their place.
- (2) Establishment of a Co-operative Credit Society in the *ganja mahal* to enable the needy cultivators to escape from the clutches of money-lending brokers and *ganja* cultivators.
- (3) Establishment by the cultivators themselves of an association to protect themselves and their crops from the devices of speculators, to improve their prospects, to adopt improved methods of cultivation and eventually to take the place of wholesale vendors in districts by means of agencies.

In 1910, licences had been issued to 26 old brokers. Enquiry was held into their conduct by Jagadish Babu and as a result of the enquiry they were found guilty of serious misconduct and were not allowed to act after December 1910. In their place, Jagadish Babu appointed a new set of men with better education and belonging to more respectable classes.

On the 10th March 1910 an association named the Ganja Cultivators' Association was formed. The objects of the association as noted in article III of the memorandum of the association were :—

- (i) To introduce improved and scientific methods of cultivation, especially of *ganja*.
- (ii) To impart and diffuse proper and scientific knowledge of cultivation, especially of the cultivation and manufacture of *ganja*.
- (iii) To establish and maintain and recognize educational institutions for the diffusion of general knowledge conducive to the objects of the association.
- (iv) To print and publish any journals, periodicals, books or leaflets that the association may think desirable for the promotion of its objects.
- (v) To unite the cultivators of *ganja* into an organized and registered body, to facilitate the adoption by them of such measures as may tend to keep the *ganja* market steady.
- (vi) To finance poorer cultivators for the purpose of cultivation and maintenance.
- (vii) To compensate those cultivators whose *ganja* is destroyed by the authorities under departmental rules.
- (viii) To undertake botanical researches for the recognition of the male *ganja* plant at an earlier stage of its growth.
- (ix) To finance such co-operative credit societies as may from time to time be established in the *ganja mahal* for the benefit of the cultivators, or otherwise place funds at the disposal of such societies on such conditions as the managing committee may determine.
- (x) To help the cultivators in such other ways as the association may deem fit.

As the members of the association instead of subscribing any share capital themselves began to put a tax on the wholesale vendors arbitrarily which indirectly affected the Government revenue and as an attempt was made to artificially force up the price of *ganja*, the authorities could not encourage the development of the association which had been founded on unsound lines and it died a natural death.

I have stated above that educated men of better class were appointed to act as brokers with effect from January 1911. In February 1915, complaints were made to my predecessor, Babu Lalit Chandra Guha that "though the amount shown in the delivery order was paid to the cultivators in presence of the Supervisors, they had to refund a portion to the brokers; the amount thus refunded generally varied from Rs. 5 to 20 per maund." A detailed enquiry was made by him and in March he reported that "the existing system of brokers be abolished and the present set of brokers disbanded as soon as possible." Various schemes were suggested and considered. It was found that all schemes suggested except the Government monopoly were either open to the same objection as the existing system or were impracticable. But the difficulty in the way of Government monopoly was that the Government of India were averse to any action which would render the connection of Government with the traffic in drink or drugs closer than it is at present. The scheme of establishing a Ganja Growers' Co-operative Society was then suggested and the details of the scheme were worked out by Mr. Donovan, the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies, in January last, conditions being suggested which would prevent the monopoly being abused by the society.

In May, Government passed orders directing the organization of a Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, which was to have the monopoly of purchase of *ganja* from the cultivators and of the sale of the drug to retail vendors of Bengal and to wholesale vendors of other provinces at a price to be fixed by the Government, thus eliminating the brokers and wholesale vendors in Bengal. In consideration of the fact that monopoly of sole purchase was given to the society and the fact that the profit of the wholesale vendors in Bengal, which was not inconsiderable, would go to the society it was stipulated that the society should bear the whole or a fair proportion of the cost of the preventive establishment employed in the *ganja mahal*. Mr. Donovan came down early in June; by-laws

of the proposed society were drawn up in consultation with the leading cultivators and they signed an application for registration on the 13th June, 1917. At the informal conference in which the by-laws were approved, the cultivators desired that the rate at which a portion of the price of *ganja* should be paid in advance in April should be stated. In consequence of this alteration and the fact that the monopoly of *bhang* was also subsequently decided to be given to the society, it became necessary to submit a fresh application which was signed on 20th June. It was then that the mischievous machinations of the brokers began.

The chief advantage of the society as stated above is that the society of producers of *ganja* gets the monopoly of the retail sale of the drug; thus it can appropriate the profits which at present the wholesale vendors and others legitimately get. In addition the society gets the monopoly of retail sale of *bhang*. Thus it is that the society has to pay the whole or a fair proportion of the cost of the preventive establishment but the sale price of *ganja* which is to be fixed is so arranged that the entire cost does not fall on the grower. The advantages which the cultivators derive individually are not inconsiderable. It is proposed to give to the cultivators an advance of Rs. 70, Rs. 60, Rs. 50 per maund according to the quality of *ganja* manufactured, within the month of April. At present a cultivator can secure a high price when the new *ganja* comes to the market but that is only for a fortnight. Then the price goes down. As stated before the cultivator has to refund a portion of the price to the broker. The cultivator who does not do so has very little chance of selling his crop at all, so he has to submit to the inevitable and accept the terms dictated by the broker. A rich and intelligent cultivator has to refund smaller sums than his less fortunate brethren. But the percentage of the latter is more than 95 per cent. of the cultivators. These poor ignorant people have also to pay a portion of the price to their rich neighbours whose help is generally necessary to negotiate the sale. The cultivator has to attend the *ganja* office from day to day on the offchance of finding a buyer. Poor people who cannot undergo this process resign themselves unreservedly to the tender mercies of the buyer. If they cannot secure his patronage, their *ganja* rots in the public warehouse to be ultimately consigned to fire. The longer a cultivator has to wait to sell his drug the greater is the deterioration of the quality and decrease in the price when he eventually finds a buyer. The *ganja* cultivator, as is the case with the jute cultivator, is always thrifless and extravagant. The fact that a cultivator has got licence for growing *ganja* gives him credit in the money market. He takes full advantage of this credit and borrows money at a ruinous rate of interest and when fortunately a year of high price comes after 5 or 6 years, the whole of his money goes in paying off his debts, or if any escapes it is squandered foolishly, and in the succeeding years he goes on borrowing as usual. When a year of very low price comes, his misery knows no bounds as his credit in the market in that year is very little. Although statistics show that a year of high price comes after 5 or 6 years "hope springs eternal" in his breast and every year he banks on a year of high price and regulates his expenses accordingly and so is always involved in debts. The cultivator will get now a fixed advance of a fair proportion of the price and will not be suffering from the effects of the unrealizable dream of a high price every year. Neither will he have to suffer the disappointment of a very low price. He will be able to control his expenditure, knowing as accurately as possible what his income is. He will get his money in April, i.e., at a time when he requires it for payment of rent and for defraying the expenses of cultivation of jute and paddy. He will get his bonus in December when he will require money for cultivation and manufacture of *ganja*. Though the necessity for his borrowing is minimized it cannot be eliminated. Accordingly I have proposed to start co-operative credit societies all over the *ganja* mahal. When in any year there is an abundant crop, the price is low. To add to the misery of the cultivator, as the supply is more than the demand, a considerable portion of the produce after lapse of time becomes unfit for consumption and is destroyed. The cultivator whose crop is thus destroyed does not get any return for his commodity. Now there is no chance of such destruction unless the drug at the time of storage is of such inferior quality that it is unfit for human consumption. These are in short the advantages which the cultivator will derive from the society. The more ignorant and poor the cultivator is, the greater are his advantages. The *ganja* is graded by elected representatives of cultivators.

Twelve such cultivators are elected by the general committee from whom the manager will nominate and ask three members to attend the grading committee at a time. They do not, of course, know whose *ganja* they are grading. The Excise Department may, if it likes, elect a member to the committee. The cultivator, the Manager or the representative of the Excise Department may appeal to the Sub-divisional Officer against the decision of the committee.

Immediately after steps were taken to organize the society the brokers began to hint in the minds of the simple and ignorant cultivators that the Government was establishing the society "to make the cultivators bowers of wood and drawers of water." To attain their object they attempted at first to convince and succeeded in convincing the cultivators that, as the stock of *ganja* was short in 1917, they were bound to get a very high price in 1918. This was partially true; a high price might have been obtained for the first three or four hundred maunds of *ganja*, but as licences had been issued for the maximum quantity of *ganja* land for the 1918 crop, the price of the remaining *ganja* was likely to be very low indeed even if the outturn of the crop were only normal. The cultivators were induced to ask for one year's time in the mistaken belief that the term of the existing brokers would be extended for a year more. The Registrar did not see his way to accept this

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The brokers then engaged a pleader of Rajshahi to draft a memorial to Government on behalf of the cultivators. This draft has lately been recovered from the house of the leading agitator amongst the brokers. In order to obtain signatures the brokers began to circulate mischievous rumours when they came in contact with the cultivators and by sending emissaries to the villages in the *ganja mahal* for the purpose. Some of the rumours spread by them were :—

- (1) That the price of *ganja* had been fixed for good and the promise of a bonus was a huge fraud and that Government would misappropriate the whole profit.
- (2) The cultivators would have to pay Rs. 10/- every year to obtain a licence for *ganja* and that licences would have to be registered.
- (3) That they would have to erect fences around the chatars (where *ganja* is manufactured) 8 cubits to 10 cubits high.
- (4) That they would have to put wire nets round their *ganja* fields.
- (5) That they would never be allowed to abandon *ganja* cultivation even if it were inconvenient to them in any year.
- (6) That the Government would gradually acquire all *ganja* lands after which the cultivators would be employed as coolies only and as a preliminary step Government had made a wage census.
- (7) That the cultivator would have to wear prisoner's dress when entering the chatar.
- (8) That the price of *ganja* would not be paid in one instalment but in as many instalments as would suit the Government.

After spreading these rumours the brokers sent out paid agents to obtain signature from cultivators on a petition to be presented to Government.

When the cultivators were asked on 12th July to come and take out licences and also to take shares in the society, a great majority of the cultivators not only did not come to take shares but did not come to the Ganja Office to take out licences. In short these mischievous rumours kept them out of the precincts of the Ganja Office but those who could be induced to come to the office really took out the licences and also took shares in the society. In July only 626 shares were sold, of which 600 shares were fully paid up and for 20 shares only Rs. 5 out of Rs. 10 per share was paid. Complaints began to be made by the brokers that unless shares were purchased licences were not granted. It was proclaimed by beat of drum in all the *halls* of the *ganja mahal* that the issue of licences had nothing to do with the purchase of shares and that every cultivator was free to take out his licence even if he chose not to buy a share in the society. It was then represented that some of the cultivators were too poor to pay in two instalments. By a resolution of the managing committee the cultivators were allowed to pay in five monthly instalments of Rs. 2 each. In August 232 fully paid-up shares, one share after payment of Rs. 6, 700 shares after payment of Rs. 5 and 1,058 shares after payment of Rs. 2, i.e., two thousand shares in all, were allotted. I had to explain to individual cultivators every morning the advantages of the society. In this work I was ably assisted by the Manager, the Supervisor, Inspector and Assistant Supervisors. Those who brought money at once paid up, but those who did not bring money and subsequently met a broker did not come for days to the Ganja Office. Even then complaints were made to the Collector by a pleader at Rajshahi that licences were not being issued unless shares were purchased. I invited the Hon'ble Babu Kishori Mohon Choudhury, pleader, to come for a day to Naogaon so that all cultivators wishing to take licences without shares might be given their licences in his presence. About 150 cultivators were brought together by the brokers and the Hon'ble Babu K. M. Choudhury asked me to give them their licences. I explained to them the advantages of the society and then asked if there was any man amongst them who would not care to take shares but wanted his licence. All of them said that they would take shares and ran to the Ganja Office to do so. In the evening the Hon'ble Babu K. M. Choudhury sent me a list of 3 cultivators who wished to take out licences and not shares. Licences were never given on mere demand to any cultivator. The Excise Department had a more or less proscribed list of cultivators who could not get licences. This list was composed of bad characters, suspected smugglers, bad cultivators, etc. The names of the three men were found thereon. They never would have got licences. After this discomfiture of the brokers, cultivators who could begin to take shares and licences. As the price of jute did not rise, a large number of cultivators took out licences without shares but promised to purchase shares as soon as they were better off. In September, 6 fully paid-up shares, 6 shares after payment of Rs. 5, 28 shares after payment of Rs. 4 and 157 shares after payment of Rs. 2 were allotted. In October, only one share on payment of Rs. 4 was allotted.

Thus 2,526 members of whom 2,306 are Muhammadans took 2,728 shares. As licences were issued, 481 cultivators took out licences without taking shares, most of whom promised to purchase shares for as non-members they would be entitled to only half of the bonus.

When the brokers came to know that their petition to the Government had been rejected, they submitted two petitions to the Collector—one is the same as the one submitted to the Government to which was appended some signatures and the second was an unsigned petition. I immediately sent a reply to the second petition. In it three prayers were made—

- (1) Monopoly should not be granted to the society.

(2) Only *ganja* cultivators should be made members of the society. [Everyone at Naogaon knew that shares are given only to *ganja* cultivators, so this prayer was unnecessary.]

(3) The formation of the society should be deferred for a year.

It is strange to put in the mouth of people to whom a privilege was being given a prayer that it should not be given or that it should be deferred for a year. It is evident therefore that these two prayers (1) and (3) or rather the whole petition was in the interest of the brokers. The second petition was against the immediate establishment of the Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society. This petition was signed by 31 men for 295 people of 18 different villages out of 199 villages in the *ganja mahal*. Most of the signatories had no knowledge of the contents of the petition they signed. I reported on this petition some time after detailed enquiries were made. Many people at Naogaon such as merchants, petty dealers and legal practitioners derived some benefit directly or indirectly from the business in *ganja* which was going on in their midst. When the society was going to be established they thought they would be able to purchase shares of the society. As this was not allowed, membership being confined to *bona fide* cultivators, they did not entertain friendly feelings towards the society. When a poor cultivator approached any of them for advice the attitude of mind with which he returned, it can be imagined, was never very favourable to the new society. Though the brokers were not liked by the people their sudden forced disappearance from the field of their activities where they were making, it was commonly believed, fabulous sums, roused feelings of sympathy where jealousy had previously existed. After filing these petitions they gave out that the Collector was coming and cultivators were implored to wait for 4 or 5 days and then purchase shares. In this way, the cultivators were kept back on two or three occasions for 3 or 4 days from coming to the Ganja Office at all. For once they came to the office and had the whole thing explained to them, they became members of the society, if they could afford to. In September the Bengali translation of the by-laws was received in the Society's Office. Till then the brokers had no opportunity of criticizing them in detail. Now that opportunity presented itself to them. Under by-law 48 the rates at which the cultivators get advances in April are fixed, but there is a proviso that the general meeting could reduce the rates with the approval of the Commissioner of Excise and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal. This was interpreted to mean that not only would they get no bonus but even the rates of advance promised by the Subdivisional Officer and Registrar would not be given to them. The translation of the by-law was not happy and full advantage was taken of it. All the leading cultivators saw me and Khan Bahadur Maulvi Ataur Rahaman on 10th October and this was their only grievance and they were apparently satisfied with the explanation given. Some of the brokers who were taking a leading part in the agitation and in the creation of discontent amongst the cultivators thought it expedient to curtail their activities in this direction for a time, as they thought of submitting and eventually submitted tenders for some contract work of the society.

On 26th September a notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* inviting objections to the grant of the monopoly of *ganja* and *bhang* to the society under section 22 of the Excise Act (Bengal Act V of 1909). On the 17th October the managing committee of the society did not accept the tenders of the brokers, and on the 18th October the office closed for the holidays. Advantage was taken of the holidays to circulate the rumours detailed above and misinterpret the by-laws and to create distrust and discontent amongst the cultivators. By-law 48 was interpreted to mean that the authorities, if they liked, could reduce the price of *ganja*, it being taken for granted that the rates in the by-law were the price, and the existence of by-law 52 was most conveniently ignored. It was also circulated that *ganja* lands would be acquired by Government. A petition was drafted in which, in addition to the statement about price and rumour about land acquisition, the by-laws relating to the payment of the cost of the preventive establishment, to the destruction of *ganja* unfit for consumption and to the formation of the grading committee and by-laws Nos. 19 and 53 were dishonestly criticised. The cultivators were told that their credit in the money market was gone and that they would not be able to get a piece of cloth even on credit. Advantage was taken of the Government notification inviting objections to the grant of monopoly to the society to disseminate false rumours and statements amongst ignorant cultivators against the society. In the general meeting of the society held on 31st October, many cultivators came and demanded higher rates of advance, some even demanding Ra. 200 per maund, and as this could not be accorded to, there was some discontent. On 1st November some of those brokers approached the Registrar at Santahar for employment and came back disappointed. From 2nd November they began to circulate printed copies of a pamphlet broadcast in the mahals and deputed their paid agents and sympathisers to obtain signatures to a petition. They managed to do the work so cautiously and secretly that my officers who constantly move in the *ganja mahal* had no inkling of what was happening. By a mere accident I came to know that a printed petition was being circulated on the night of the 4th November and spoke about it to the Collector and the Registrar on the following day. On the morning of the 6th November I got a copy of the application and received information that there was great unrest, panic and commotion amongst the cultivators.

Some of the former cultivator-brokers were induced to take the side of the existing brokers. They were told that they had nothing to gain by the establishment of the

society, and among other arguments the following were adduced to induce them to oppose the society :—

- (1) Their money-lending business would be gone ; for the poor cultivators to whom they used to lend money at a ruinous rate of interest would not require money as they do now. The establishment of credit societies would mean a death-blow to their business.
- (2) It was they who used to get the highest rates every year.
- (3) They would no longer get a portion of the illicit gain which the brokers get from their poorer neighbours.
- (4) The rich cultivators would get no preferential treatment from the society.
- (5) The facility which they now get for realising their dues from their debtors, i.e., the poorer cultivators through the agency of the brokers when the price of *ganja* is realised would cease to exist.
- (6) They almost always got the full price of their *ganja*, and in addition they were paid a portion of the ill-gotten gains of the brokers.

Some of the cultivators were under the delusion that they would be able to derive some illicit income by being members of the managing and grading committee. After the distribution of the by-laws they saw that the prospect of any such income was very remote indeed. The brokers thus got the sympathy of some of the former cultivator-brokers, who wield a very considerable influence in the *ganja mahal*. These men and their paid agents Gada and Nila of Chawbara and Barn and Jhalavulla of Boalia began to preach to the cultivators that unless they filed petitions to the authorities their lands would be acquired and that they would have to work like coolies. On the other hand, if they filed petitions, they were told, they would get an increase in the rate of advance. Different tricks were employed to get signatures of different cultivators. The feeling amongst the cultivators ran very high. It was reported to me that there was every likelihood of a breach of the peace. At the time of the last agitation a most cowardly attack was made on one Sub-Inspector of Excise and his peons on 23rd September last in the *ganja mahal*. In the circumstances, I issued search warrants to search the houses of two brokers on 9th November. The draft of the original petition to Government with printed copies, 99 copies of the printed pamphlet and one signed paper were recovered from the house and the office of one broker. He admitted now what he had previously most vigorously denied, viz., that he had drafted the petition. On the following night he gave me a solemn undertaking not to take any part in the propaganda. On the 11th most of the leading cultivators held a conference and sent a telegram to Government, stating that the petition sent was submitted at the instance of the brokers.

The brokers now fell back upon the press for carrying out their campaign. A power-of-attorney was given to a pleader to inaugurate a press campaign. Whether he was responsible or not two "Wails from Naogaon" made their appearance in the press in Calcutta. A prompt communiqué from Government exposed the false statements made, and the press campaign collapsed.

A relation of a zamindar and money-lender of the town applied for the appointment of a clerk in the office of the society. The Managing Committee refused to appoint him. He took it as an insult and joined hands with the leading agitators. Their agents now began to intimidate the members of the society and jeer at them when passing by the road. Vigorous measures had to be taken to stop their mischievous activities.

The "Red Spider" was the next visitation that attacked the society and the insect came, it appeared, as a Providence-sent ally of the agitators. When the "Red Spider" attacks the *ganja* crop he generally ruins it. To the delight of the agitators he came in battalions on the ripening crop. Dearth of rain aided his efforts. Everywhere it was agreed that the crop would be short and that *ganja* would fetch prices as high as Rs. 400 throughout the year 1918. The official statistics put the crop down at between 5,000 and 6,000 maunds. There was an agitation for increased prices. The Excise Commissioner and the Registrar visited the *mahals* and agreed to raise the prices if necessary. The cultivators were told that the prices would be raised sufficiently high to enable them to get a net profit of Rs. 90 from every bigha of land, the basis on which the original prices were fixed. This took place in January and early in February. The agitators still persisted. They represented the promises of the officials as false, and the cultivators continued to be torn between conflicting emotions. Then the amazing thing happened. The crop was harvested by the end of February and the *ganja* manufactured and weighed. Instead of the anticipated 5,000 maunds of poor *ganja* over 8,000 maunds of *ganja* superior in quality to the crops of many years were stored. Then the cultivators realise their position. With this crop in stock exceeding the annual consumption by about 2,000 maunds it was certain that under the broker system the brokers would pick and choose and that the price would have oscillated between Rs. 10 and Rs. 20 per maund. Further, under the old system it was certain that a large quantity would have been eventually destroyed. The society claimed it would save each cultivator from the mental torture caused by the fear that his *ganja* would remain unsold and be destroyed. The society would spread the loss over all the cultivators. Further the society claimed it would pay Rs. 70, Rs. 60 or Rs. 50 according to the grade for every maund of the crop and pay this in April, and further offer a bonus on each maund when accounts were closed at the end of the year. This latter was an astounding claim to make, and while cultivators clung close to the society there were still "obstinate questionings" as to the possibility of

making the claim good. Even the educated people of Naogaon held it was impossible of realisation. Great therefore was the gratification of cultivators when April came and an average of over Rs. 65 per maund was advanced to each cultivator with the prospect of a considerable bonus in December and a dividend of 12½ per cent. on shares taken in the society. The cultivators could hardly believe their good fortune. The *mahajans* who had lent them money likewise thought they were dreaming. One of the saddest sights during payment hour was the *mahajans* and landlords' agents lurking in the neighbourhood to whom the cultivator paid over the price of his crop. For the cultivator to get money at all, however, was something extraordinary. To get it in April and without paying one pie by way of bribery was beyond all dreams. Yet it happened so. The society borrowed 2 lakhs from the Provincial Co-operative Federation, Limited, and with this and its own takings paid the cultivators. Already in June it largely repaid the Federation and by loans to another large Central Bank it has saved it in a crisis. Naogaon is converted. A Central Bank was formed in March last. Credit societies are springing up so that next year the cultivators will not be seen pursued by *mahajans*. Every cultivator is assured that in December he will get a bonus which will save him from borrowing. All are of opinion that they have been saved by this wonderful thing called "Co-operation."

Further co-operative activity will gradually take possession of Naogaon and we hope to chronicle further developments in these pages periodically. Already the society has decided to have its own workshop, and next year there will be no contractors for its large requirements of boxes and bags. Land is being bought, new offices are being erected, residential quarters for the staff are also being built, and it is expected that in addition to paying to Government the whole cost of the preventive staff this year the society will put away a large reserve fund and a large fund for the equalisation of prices in future years.

The society has already sold stock valued over 4 lakhs and hold stock valued over six lakhs of rupees. Even if one lakh's worth of stock has eventually to be destroyed, which is very unlikely, the Society will be in a position to realise its financial hopes.

The question may be asked "How has this been accomplished?" It has certainly not been accomplished by raising prices too high. Government is interested in this, for high prices would result in a diminution of Government revenue. The sale prices this year are considerably below last year's prices. The real reason then of this happy financial position is to be found in effective organisation and elimination of waste and especially in the removal of middlemen.

Cultivators and wholesale dealers are now better pleased than ever for the former get better prices and the latter know they are not being cheated. Hitherto, it has been shown, the cultivator was a great sufferer under the system in force. The wholesale dealer too was a sufferer. He had to send men from Bihar, Assam, Benares, Gorakpur or wherever his business was to buy *ganja* and bring it to him. He often had to come himself to check their honesty. He frequently too had to lock up large sums in stocks and advances to brokers. Now all he has to do is to send a letter to the Manager making him his agent for the purposes of the statutory rules and then whenever he wants *ganja* he can write and wire, if it is urgent, and the *ganja* is despatched to him. He knows the society's rule that 1st class *ganja* is first sold, then, when this is exhausted, 2nd class *ganja* and, finally, 3rd class. He knows the fixed price and so he can calculate his expenditure accurately beforehand. If he locks up capital by buying early large stocks he will gain by getting only 1st class *ganja*. Even for this he does not need to lock up much capital as the society will register advance orders on payment of 33 per cent. of the price in advance and the rest on delivery, which means that a dealer can get first grade *ganja* for all his requirements with little or no expenditure. No wonder the wholesale dealers who came from outside Bengal to Naogaon this year went away pleased with the new arrangements.

The cultivators and every one in Naogaon now realise that this society has been established for the amelioration of the social, material and moral condition of the *ganja* cultivators. As one cultivator very pathetically remarked to me one day the society had at last saved them from *Jahannam* (hell) inasmuch as every time they came to sell *ganja* they had falsely to state that they had received a particular amount as per delivery order which they did not actually receive.

By the end of June last cultivators had purchased 2,601 shares and paid up Rs. 31,191 for their shares. This is the short history of the organisation of the largest society in India so far as number of members is concerned.

I would conclude this report with one or two suggestions for further improving the condition of *boni-side* *ganja* cultivators. In order to free them from undesirable influences, I think the maximum and minimum quantity of land for which a single cultivator may get a licence should be fixed. Though I cannot say with certainty yet I had reasons to suspect that one of the big cultivators smuggled a large quantity of *ganja*. It is very easy for him to smuggle a large quantity without appreciably affecting his outturn, and being a rich man he can easily stop the mouth of the Subordinate Preventive Staff of the Excise Department. It has been the practice to issue licences for 4 or 5 cottahs of land, which to my mind is objectionable both from the point of view of the cultivator as well as from the excise point of view. A cultivator who gets licence for such a small quantity of land cannot make both ends meet. He very easily succumbs to the machinations of the smugglers and parts with a portion of his crop which he can do without rousing the suspicion of the Excise authorities. With the introduction of the block system, it would

be possible to grant licence to individual cultivators of a larger quantity of land than was hitherto possible. In my opinion, the maximum should be 10 bighas and minimum one bigha for the present. But it would be possible to work up gradually to a maximum of 5 bighas and minimum of 2 bighas. Before the year is out, we shall have a network of Credit Societies in the *ganja mahal*, and it is hoped that financial difficulty will not stand in the way of our granting licences of not less than 2 bighas to individual cultivators. The other matter to which I want to draw attention is the system of *Adi*. Some licensees who are not *bondi-side* cultivators and some big cultivators employ *Adhiars*. In my opinion the system of *Adi* should be discouraged. If big cultivators were not allowed to have licences for an unusually large quantity of land they would not require *Adhiars*. We certainly do not require *Adhiars* for people who are not *bondi-side* cultivators, and the sooner they are weeded out the better for all concerned. The *Adhiars* are suspected to be selling *ganja* to smugglers in order to secure a larger share of the profit, and this is easy as their principals have very little control over them.

APPENDIX I (b).

Substance of an Address from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, to the Members of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, at their Annual Meeting on the 11th December 1918.

The Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society has now completed its first working year and the audit of the society has revealed a state of affairs on which the members, the management, the staff and the Co-operative Department have every reason to congratulate themselves. It is to be hoped, too, that the Excise Department will have cause to thank the Society for having brought purity into a trade which had for a generation been the source of many scandals.

It was in 1915 that I first became acquainted with Naogaon when I came here for a month to hear objection cases in the settlement operations then going on. I was fortunate then in having Khan Bahadur Ataur Rahman as my preceptor in settlement, and I am fortunate in having him now in my own department. Your present Subdivisional Officer was then Subdivisional Officer here, and in that you were fortunate. Between us, although none of us was connected directly with the Co-operative Department then, we realized that the one way of saving the *ganja* trade from the scandals long associated with its name and of ensuring to you the full value of your labour and your lands was a co-operative society, and we three officers, each in his own way, laid ourselves out then to try and bring this co-operative organization to success. We knew that, with memories of the Ganja Association still fresh, those in authority were not favourably inclined towards combination among the *ganja* cultivators. In 1916 I returned to Naogaon as a representative of the Co-operative Department and discussed the question with many of you in more than one meeting. Then came the Registrar, Mr. Mitra. You and we all agreed that the formation of a society was desirable, and Mr. Mitra and I went back to convert the Government. It took us a much longer time than it took us to convince you, and it was not till the middle of the year 1917 that we got Government's approval to our proposals. You remember then the opposition that began in Naogaon. People told you the most extravagant tales, told you you would work as convicts, in convict dress, on convict food, and induced you to send petitions to Government to stop the society. These people are the people who this year would have been enjoying the seven lakhs of rupees which I reckon you have saved for yourselves. We made you promises that you would get a return of about Rs. 90 net profit from every bigha of *ganja* land, but the price of *ganja* was then Rs. 400 a maund owing to the shortage and you imagined that you might make greater profits. Have you forgotten how that shortage came about? It was because in a previous year you refused to take licenses to grow *ganja* owing to the abuses of the system which gave the profits to the broker and the middleman and left the toil and anxiety to you. The red spider was on the new crop at the end of 1917, and you thought you fore saw a further shortage and even more than Rs. 400 a maund for your crop and you feared your society would not give you so much, merely because the Society had promised not to give less than Rs. 50, 60 or 70 a maund according to grade. Then what happened after all the petitions and all the lies you were told? The crop was harvested in February last and instead of a short crop of 5,000 maunds you found an excess crop of 8,000 maunds. You were quick to realize what this meant. Consumption annually is only 6,000 to 7,000 maunds, so you knew the brokers would pick and choose and take what *ganja* they wished at Rs. 40 a maund and less. Some of you told me that when the broker was done with you would not get Rs. 20 a maund for your crop. You certainly would not have got more than Rs. 40. Further one-eighth of the crop would not be bought, and so one man in every eight of you had to look forward to total loss.

It was no wonder then that you turned eagerly to the society and that those who had not joined already eagerly came forward to join in April, when the society paid you in ready cash, without a single pice being taken as a bribe, an average of Rs. 66 a maund and promised you a bonus in December. If you had sold to brokers, some would have sold in April, some in May, some in June, some not even yet, and some would never sell at all. The Society paid every one in April and promised a bonus to all in December.

The society gave you an average of Rs. 66 per maund in April. The brokers would not have given you Rs. 40. On your 8,000 maunds then the society saved for you over two lakhs of rupees, even assuming that the brokers would have bought the whole crop from you and taken no illegal charges from you. In addition to this extra two lakhs which the society paid out to you in April last, it has now about 5 lakhs of rupees in profits to divide among you and for your good. Thus over 7 lakhs in all have been taken from the middlemen and brokers for your benefit in one year. Think of it. The sale-price of the whole crop at the minimum price at which Government wishes it to be sold to consumers is about 10½ lakhs of rupees, and out of this at the best Rs. 3,20,000 would have gone to you and over 7 lakhs to the middlemen. The society has already paid you over 5½ lakhs and there are now over 5 lakhs of profits for distribution, and you are here to decide how it will be distributed.

You propose to put Rs. 75,000 to reserve fund, a very wise provision. Make the reserves of your society strong and many things will become easier for the society. You propose to distribute a bonus of Rs. 25 per maund to each member for the *ganja* bought by the society. This will take Rs. 2,00,000. You propose to put Rs. 1,00,000 to meet the charges which in your contract with Government you undertook to meet if called on. Government has not yet asked you to pay, but, even if it does, a lakh a year is a cheap rate for the monopoly which Government has given you. You are allotting nearly Rs. 40,000 for charitable, public purposes and you are paying a dividend of 12½ per cent. on the shares which the members have taken up in the society. You are giving a bonus of a month's pay to your staff and placing about Rs. 30,000 to be expended on land and buildings this year and Rs. 40,000 to a fund for equalizing prices in future years.

These are the figures of your profits as they stand. But there is much more. When the disastrous flood swept over this area in August last what happened? The members of this society did not go crying to Government for charity. They had Rs. 70,000 of savings of their own in Postal Cash Certificates, which they were able to draw upon on the rainy day. The society bought 1,000 maunds of rice and gave it to those who wanted it, and now while all around you on every side people are borrowing to rebuild their fallen houses you are getting 2 lakhs of rupees among less than 3,000 of you, which will help you to rebuild your homes. If you must borrow, you have set up co-operative banks in your villages with a Central Bank at Naogaon, all financed by your own society with your own money, and you can borrow at reasonable rates from these in the certainty that any profits made will be used for your own benefit. What would have happened in the floods if you had no society? You would have come begging of the brokers to buy your *ganja* at any price; you would have sold it for Rs. 10 a maund, so great would your need have been, and you would have borrowed at the old usurious rates and gone crying with the rest of the countryside to Government. Instead, you have realized "The glorious privilege of being independent."

Your society now is more prosperous than any in India. Indeed I doubt if there is a co-operative society in the world that can show better figures for the last year in proportion to the extent of business done. Co-operation has, I hope, taken root amongst you. You have learned that by combining and by each man sacrificing his chance of making a little more than his neighbour, every man has made more than he could have possibly made under the old system. Your organization is the right kind founded on initial sacrifice in the trust of a greater reward all round. You have paid up in shares about Rs. 30,000, and only those who are cultivators of the crop have taken shares. You have formed already a Central Co-operative Bank and about 40 village banks and you are daily forming new banks in other villages inside and outside the *ganja* *mahals*.

Your proposed distribution of the amount allotted for charity is an example for all India. You are sending Rs. 1,000 to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal for the fund for the sailors who kept the shores of India inviolate in the great war. You are putting Rs. 5,000 at the disposal of the Collector of Rajahani to add a ward to the Naogaon Hospital. You are giving a certain amount to improve the roads in the *ganja* *mahal*. You are building and equipping a model dispensary in the *ganja* *mahal*. You are giving a donation to the High English School and another to the Middle English School in the *mahal* and you are appointing a committee and putting them in finance to enable them to build and equip and staff ten primary schools for the free education of your children and yourselves, and you have provided a small fund to meet any emergency such as occurred in the flood this year. These are acts of good citizenship which augur well for the administration of this area when self-government is given to you. You have decided to spend your money on these purposes not at the prompting of officials or others but straight from your own hearts. The schools, the roads, the dispensary, the war charities, etc., have all been suggested by members of the society themselves as objects to which money might be devoted. I congratulate you most heartily upon your decisions.

But for the flood which disorganized everything you would have had a large co-operative store here now and you could have kept the profiteer in his place. Unfortunately, just when this project was about to materialize, the flood came and compelled you to postpone it, but I hope ere long to see the store registered and working. I hope, too, to see you combining to sell your other crops, your jute, your sugarcane, your paddy, and I am confident that from such combinations you will be equally accustomed to find what profits the middlemen have been taking away from you. In *ganja* you have found from one year's work that the middlemen got $\frac{1}{2}$ of the market value of the crop and you, who rent the land and toil to grow the crop, got $\frac{1}{2}$ of the value. You may not find such monstrous injustice in regard to the other crops, but you may find the distribution of the

profit of those crops to be unfair enough to make it well worth your while to combine for sale.

Already Naogaon has become the centre of co-operation, the co-operative capital of North Bengal. I look forward to seeing it within a few years a hive of co-operative industry of all sorts. I want to see you handling and marketing all your crops as you have done with *ganja*. I want to see you, if in debt at all—agriculturists must inevitably be in debt at certain times of the year—in debt only to yourselves. I am sure I shall not be disappointed.

Before I finish speaking to you I think it due to you to tell you how your society has saved the co-operative movement in Bengal from collapse. This can now be made public though it was in the interests of the movement to keep it undisclosed hitherto. You know that before the price of jute rose, the cultivators of Bengal were in a very bad way. Last May and June and July the outlook was the blackest we ever experienced. This was but natural, considering everything. Even in Europe until July the clouds hung heavily over the allied people. In June last the state of affairs was so bad that we hourly expected to hear of the collapse of one or two central banks, and if even one central bank collapsed there would have been a fatal run on all. The banks which were in danger turned to the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Federation for salvation. The Federation drew on every pice of its credit and still the clouds showed no signs of breaking. Despair had almost come upon us but your society saved us. The Federation had lent you two lakhs of rupees in April. In May you began to repay and in July you were pouring funds into the Federation at a rate that made it possible to meet all demands and carry the central banks over the crisis till the jute crop came in. In other parts of India and of the world Co-operative Societies and Joint Stock Banks had to resort to Government for assistance at different times during the war. Bengal was saved from this by your society. This disclosure may now be made, because the Federation and the central banks are out of the valley and again rising to the crest of prosperity. There is no demand which could be made upon them to-day that they could not instantly meet, but they owe all this to you.

APPENDIX I (O).

Note by the Registrar on the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited, Rajshahi District.

The committee of the society have just decided to open a banking department to organise, finance and control co-operative credit societies Co-operative credit. in the *ganja mahals*, in which area there are at present 41 societies, with a working capital of over half a lakh of rupees. These will all be taken over, and it is expected that about 20 more such societies will be organised and affiliated to the society.

It has also been decided to open an industrial department to organise, finance, control, Industrial department. provide with raw materials and market the finished products of co-operative societies of artizans, chiefly weavers, within a radius of 10 miles of Naogaon. Within this area, partly in Bogra district and partly in Naogaon, there are numerous villages of weavers, the chief centre being at Raninagar. About half a dozen societies have already been formed, and weavers from all parts of the area are daily asking for the formation of fresh societies. It will be remembered that this area was affected by the floods last year. The existing societies have been at work for a very short time, some of them only for a few weeks. They have secured contracts from some hospitals in Calcutta for the manufacture of bandage cloth and have already supplied some thousands of yards of this cloth. They have also put a very good quality of duster on the market and have found a ready sale for it. They have also woven about 1,000 saris and shooties for the *ganja* society, which has just distributed them free to poor people in the *ganja mahals*. The weaving inspector of Rajshahi Division has spent a considerable time with these weavers, has convinced them of the advantages of fly-shuttle looms, has introduced these looms to them and has considerably improved the quality of the material manufactured. Altogether I shall not be surprised if there are 40 or 50 co-operative industrial societies in this area within the next 12 months. These industrial societies will require a financially strong organisation behind them to provide raw materials and to take contracts and market the finished goods. The *ganja* society expects to be able to undertake this work and make a profit out of it for the industrial societies.

Another new department which it has been decided to open is a cattle insurance department for *ganja* cultivators who are members of the Cattle Insurance. society. For this purpose the society is engaging a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. Applications for the post have been received and have been sent to me with the request that I should select the officer. There are something under 3,000 members who can avail themselves of this insurance scheme, and assuming that they insure 5,000 animals for an average of Rs. 30 each (the policy will be issued for two-third of the value set upon the animal by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and the insurance sub-committee), the whole risk of the society will be 1½ lakhs of rupees. Even if a

calamity should sweep away all the cattle in one year the total risk of the society would be only 1½ lakhs of rupees, less premia paid and the value of the hides. The society could afford even this risk, and in a calamity of the nature assumed it would be only right that the society should come to the aid of its members. As the idea is new, however, it is likely that not more than 500 cattle will be insured to begin with, and the society will then without undertaking undue risk have an opportunity of collecting actuarial data to enable it to adjust premia, so that when all the members begin to avail themselves of the scheme the society will be in a position to protect itself against serious loss.

A year ago a suggestion was made to open a store department in the society to supply members with the necessities of life and to market the agricultural produce of such members as wished to sell stores.

Their produce co-operatively. Owing to the floods last year, which made it difficult to raise share capital, the project was postponed. The members are, however, most eager to open this new department, and with the steady rise of prices of food-grains, mustard oil, kerosine oil and the sustained high price of cloth, their desire for this new development has considerably increased. They realise that had the stores been opened last year they would probably have already saved thousands of rupees themselves and made considerable profits for the society.

Some time ago I sent you a note on my proposal to the society to start an agricultural farm to improve *ganja* cultivation and agriculture generally in the area of the society and to provide members

with improved reliable seeds and demonstrate the advantages of good manures, irrigation, etc. Copies of that note were sent to the Hon'ble Member, the Commissioner, Rajshahi Division, the Excise Commissioner, the Director of Agriculture, the Collector of Rajshahi, the Subdivisional Officer of Naogaon and the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rajshahi Division. The comments on the proposal have all been favourable. On the suggestion of the Director of Agriculture the area for the proposed farm has been reduced from 200 bighas to 90 bighas and, as desired by the Commissioner of Rajshahi, cattle farming will not be undertaken at present. The committee of the society have accepted the proposal, and are recommending the general meeting to put it into force. Government will be asked to depute an officer of the Agricultural Department to foreign service with the society to superintend the working of the farm, and the Director of Agriculture will be freely consulted for detailed advice. It is contemplated to establish on the farm a practical school for children of members of the society, and to grant scholarships to the children selected for this *practical agricultural training*. It is also probable that demonstration plots will be cultivated by the society in different parts of the *ganja mahals*.

The society has already obtained the land and arranged to build the first of the three dispensaries it intends to endow. As these become ready Sanitation.

Assistant Surgeons will be engaged for them and free medical attendance will be provided for the families of members. There will be a sanitation sub-committee of the society to see to the proper working of the dispensaries.

There is an education committee at present for the proper expenditure of the amounts sanctioned by the society for educational purposes, Education.

The opening of a number of primary schools, so that free primary education will be available for all the children of members of the society, and the endowment of a Middle English and High English School in the *ganja mahals*. Doubtless too the technical officers, agricultural, medical, veterinary, etc., of the society will be expected to give public lectures on their respective subjects in the villages from time to time.

In addition considerable sums have been spent on outside charities by the society, e.g., Outside charities.

Rs. 5,000 on the Naogaon Hospital, Rs. 1,000 on a school in Naogaon and some thousands of rupees on the distribution of rice and cloth to the poor, and it is expected that a share of the profits will annually be distributed in this way.

Roads. The society has voted Rs. 1,500 for expenditure on roads in the *ganja mahals*.

It will now be clear that far greater developments have taken place than the most sanguine anticipated when the society was started, and that further great developments will take place in the near future. So important has the society become in the administration of the district that the Collector has suggested that the Chairman of the society should be the Collector of Rajshahi and not the Subdivisional Officer of Naogaon, who should, however, be Vice-Chairman. The society has agreed to this proposal. The Collector and Subdivisional Officer, however, have not the necessary time to devote to the details of the society, and I have therefore suggested to the committee that they should ask Government for the services of a Deputy Collector to be a whole-time servant of the society, their Deputy Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The committee have told me that this proposal was one which they themselves wished to make. They have accordingly passed a resolution asking Government for the services of a Deputy Collector. They are prepared to pay up to Rs. 1,000 a month for such services. It will be seen from this letter that the Deputy Chairman will have sufficient time to occupy him in attending to the details of the working of the society, and a perusal of the revised by-laws, which I have drafted at the request of the committee, will show that as an executive officer the Deputy Chairman is not likely to have much leisure time. Any spare time that he may have will be profitably occupied in introducing new forms of co-operative activity in the area.

APPENDIX I (d).

Extract from the 1920-21 report of the Naogaon Ganja Cultivators' Co-operative Society, Limited.

From the balance sheet it will appear that the society has made a net profit of Rs. 2,50,665-4-5. It should be mentioned here that Rs. 53,193-4 which has since been drawn from several funds of the society, created from its previous profits as pointed out by the Auditor, should be re-imburied to such funds, and Rs. 1,044-12 should go to adjust the advance payment of charities made by us in anticipation of sanction. Thus a balance of Rs. 1,96,417-4-5 is left, which being supplemented by the previous year's undistributed profits amounting to Rs. 3,714-2-11, may be distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
To reserve fund under special sanction of Government	25,000	0	0
" price equalization fund	3,000	0	0
" payment of dividend at 12} per cent.	3,670	6	3
" payment of bonus at Rs. 30 per mauld to members and at Rs. 15 to non-members	1,37,550	7	6
" building fund	15,000	0	0
" education	9,000	0	0
" Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bengal, for de- velopment of co-operative movement in Bengal	1,000	0	0
" recoupment of the stolen cash balance	3,550	0	0
" other charities	1,500	0	0
" carry forward	860	9	7
Total amount available for distribution	<hr/>	2,00,131	7
	<hr/>	7	4

APPENDIX J.

The Training of Primary School Teachers.

No. 294, dated Calcutta, the 15th April 1915.

From—THE HON'BLE MR. W. W. HORNSLL, M.A., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to address you on the subject of the training of elementary teachers for primary vernacular schools for boys in the Presidency of Bengal. This subject is complicated by the fact that in Eastern and in Western Bengal two different systems of training have been in existence from the date of the partition. The amalgamation of these systems on a single improved basis has now become a matter of urgency and importance; and it is this problem which I would present to Government now with all its connected details.

2. In Western Bengal the system of training elementary teachers for vernacular schools has developed out of that designed by Sir Alexander Pedler and presented by him to Government in the year 1902 after the Education Conference held at Simla in the previous year. His system continued to be slightly modified and improved up to the time of Sir Archdale Earle's Directorship in the year 1906, when a complete revision of the guru-training schools of the Province was undertaken. At that time the arrangement was that there were two schools in every subdivision, each imparting a two years' course of instruction to 16 gurus. The total recurring cost of each centre amounted to Rs. 166 per month, distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Head teacher	18
Second "	10
Third "	8
Sixteen stipends from Rs. 5—10 a month	125 average.
Contingencies	5
Total	166

From the year 1906 increased grants from the Government of India were liberally given; and an effort was made to put into effect the scheme of training as outlined by Sir Archdale Earle. Type-plans were prepared to facilitate the provision both in old and in new schools of suitable accommodation. An attempt, which ended in failure, was made to build departmentally; and finally the Public Works Department were entrusted with the work and were asked to take on to their books the buildings which had been up to date constructed under the supervision of the Education Department. Since the inauguration of Sir Archdale Earle's scheme a sum of Rs. 3,90,000 has been spent on the construction and repairs of guru-training schools in Western Bengal and

the total recurring charges all round amounted in the financial year 1912-13 to Rs. 1,09,575. The programme for the year 1913-14 included Rs. 75,000 for the establishment of six new buildings and Rs. 1,00,000 for the repair of existing schools. As usual building rates have increased and the most recent estimates for a guru-training school in Western Bengal amount to a sum intermediate between 13 and 15 thousand rupees. This apart, the present system of training elementary school teachers in Western Bengal is identical with that designed by Sir Archdale Earle; and though certain sums have been spent on repairing old and constructing new buildings, no effort has been made so far to improve the system of instruction.

3. An examination of the existing schools of Western Bengal and their condition reveals the following facts:—

- (1) Throughout the Western Bengal area there are 78 guru-training schools on a sanctioned recurring scale of Rs. 166 a month.
- (2) Of these 15 possess accommodation of the earliest type 'instituted by Sir Alexander Pedler; and 16 possess hired accommodation. We must conclude then that 31 of the total number of schools are housed in the crudest fashion.
- (3) Forty-seven schools have accommodation on Sir Archdale Earle's plan, and of these 31 have entirely new buildings and 16 have buildings partly new and partly old.

In the future, therefore, a large programme of capital expenditure has to be faced, if it is decided to complete the scheme of 1906. The number of new schools to be established would be in round numbers 30 at Rs. 15,000 each, giving a total of Rs. 4,50,000. The number of old institutions to be improved would be about 20; and this work would cost at least one lakh. The completion of this work would establish in Western Bengal a large number of respectably-housed institutions on Sir Archdale Earle's plan for guru-training schools. As I have pointed out above it would in no sense modify or improve the system of instruction.

4. Such, in brief outline, is the condition of affairs in Western Bengal. The partition found in the eastern area of Bengal 39 training schools on a scale of Rs. 83 a month, each instructing ten students throughout a course of two years, as sanctioned by Government in December of the year 1905. In other words at this time in Eastern Bengal Sir Alexander Pedler's system was in vogue, and his system had just reached that stage of improvement or modification which Sir Archdale Earle found in 1906 in Western Bengal and which he refashioned in the manner described in paragraph 2 of this letter. It is clear that, under a new régime, this system would develop on independent lines. It is unnecessary to trace the development in detail; and a *résumé* of the existing position will suffice for the present purpose. The main points of difference between the Eastern and Western Bengal Guru-training schools have been summarised in the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan's note on Primary Education as follows:—

- (1) There is one instead of two training schools in each subdivision as in Western Bengal.
- (2) The training school has 20 instead of 16 students.
- (3) There are two instead of three teachers.

Clearly, then, the Education Department of Eastern Bengal did not adopt Sir Archdale Earle's scheme of 1906. As will be shown later a much more drastic reformation of the guru-training school system was designed in 1908; but this could not be made operative at once, and even at the present time the system of Eastern Bengal is generally as described above. Both the existing system in Eastern and in Western Bengal belong in fact to the old order.

5. It is now a matter of common knowledge that our guru-training schools are not able to do what is required of them if there is to be any real expansion and improvement of the primary school system. Criticism of the existing system has for years been concentrated upon two main defects—

- (a) *The incompetence of the guru-instructor in charge of the training school.*—This man receives Rs. 18 a month as salary and his qualifications cover the middle vernacular course with a period of instruction in a vernacular training school. It is unnecessary to state that such a man cannot be in the nature of things an instructor of intending or existing teachers. He is little, if at all, better educated than his students and he has no idea of what class-teaching or school organization means.
- (b) *The inferiority of the guru.*—These men are brought unwilling from their schools to be trained. The stipends awarded them, Rs. 7 per month, barely meet the cost of existence; and their pay on leaving the training school though, as the result of a successful training course, it is now slightly enhanced, is still in most cases not a living wage.

It is quite unnecessary to expatiate upon these facts which speak for themselves. The existing guru-training school system stands condemned alike in its working and results; and I am convinced that to go forward with the expansion of such a system,

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or with its perpetuation on anything but a radically altered basis, is to apply our new Imperial revenues to the endowment and expansion of incompetence.

6. The truth of this conclusion seems to have been realized by the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam in 1908, when a completely new scheme for the training of primary school teachers was put before the consideration of the Government of India. This scheme, as evolved in the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's letter of May 1908, marks an entirely new departure in the history of vernacular education in Bengal and as such it must be given here in detail. As sanctioned, the new scheme was as follows :—

- (1) A training school for each subdivision, ordinarily at headquarters. This would mean about 40 schools in all throughout the area of the Eastern Bengal and Assam Province.
- (2) Buildings to be provided as an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000 including hostels and a school garden.
- (3) The Head Master to be either an officer of the Subordinate Educational Service, or an officer of the new service, of vernacular teachers proposed in the "secondary education scheme", with an allowance of Rs. 20.
- (4) The Head Master to have two assistants in the Vernacular Teachers Service.
- (5) The monthly cost of each school (excluding stipends) was calculated in accordance with the following alternatives :—

	Rs.		Rs.
(i) One Subordinate Educational Service officer ...	96	(ii) Three Vernacular Service officers ...	90
Two Vernacular Service officers ...	60	Allowance for Head Master	20
Menials and contingencies	44	Menials and contingencies ...	40
Total ...	<u>200</u>	Total ...	<u>150</u>

- (6) Each school to accommodate 40 pupils.
- (7) Stipends to be at the rate of Rs. 7 for existing and Rs. 6 for intending teachers.
- (8) The course for existing teachers to extend over one year: for new candidates two years, except in the case of those who had read the middle vernacular course, for whom one year.

7. These details speak for themselves. The essential value of this scheme centres in the conception of an improved staff for Guru-training schools. It does not matter that the new vernacular cadre does not exist at present, nor does it matter that rates for buildings and for stipends must be revised and increased. The essential point is that it has been recognized that in staffing these training schools we must find the best and not a makeshift staff. This fact, along with the existence of Imperial grants making possible a substantial allowance for gurus in training will enable us to formulate a generous scheme of instruction for vernacular masters.

8. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam anticipated the inauguration of its new system of training elementary schoolmasters both on the side of recurring and capital expenditure. As regards the first, nothing had been done prior to the recent redistribution of areas; but as regards the second, considerable progress had been made. In Eastern Bengal, ten new guru schools, on the improved plan of Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, have been completed and ten more have been initiated. These new schools are now ready for the improved staff on the proposed higher rates of pay. In Eastern areas, therefore, all that remains to be done is to put into effect the proposals already made. In Western areas, we have to consider the advisability of adopting the Eastern system. In Eastern Bengal, the problem is simple. All that we have to do is to replace a cheaply-constructed and badly-staffed training school by one well built and properly equipped. Each subdivision has a single school at present and this arrangement will continue, the new school providing accommodation for double the existing numbers or 40 students in all. In Western Bengal, the problem of our future action is more complicated. We have to consider the possibility of amalgamating two badly-equipped training schools, of establishing one central school in their place and of providing elsewhere for such of the instructional staff of the old schools as are incapable of meeting the higher demands of the new institutions. It will be observed that I am assuming throughout the marked superiority of the Eastern Bengal scheme of training as outlined in the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's letter of May 1908; and that I am prepared to accept the main features of this scheme as the basis of an amalgamated system for the training of gurus in the whole Presidency of Bengal.

9. *The main features.*—I would describe these main features as follows :—

- (a) The idea of a single central institution in each subdivision.
- (b) The foundation of higher rates of pay for a superior staff and of increased stipends for the gurus.
- (c) The creation of a modern type of building well adapted to the needs of a training school.

I shall discuss each of these points in turn and at the same time consider how they affect the present position of affairs in Western Bengal.

10. The idea of a single central institution in each subdivision was inherent in Sir Archdale Earle's scheme, when in 1906 he objected to the peripatetic type of school designed by Sir Alexander Pedler. This type of school belonged to a period when the idea of training was as little understood as the efforts to realize it were rudimentary. Moreover, it was intended at the outset, and probably with considerable wisdom, that as little inconvenience as possible should be given to the guru. This was essential in view of the fact that maintenance allowances were of the most meagre kind and a school had of necessity to be placed where the expenses of the guru would be at a minimum; in other words, the school had to be put at his very doors. The provision of good school buildings at least the cost of living away from their own homes, will make it possible to congregate the gurus in reasonable numbers, and to bring them under sound discipline and a thorough course of instruction. A good staff, with gurus well housed in modern buildings placed at accessible headquarters, will make possible regular inspection. It is not practicable to have a host of remote, isolated and indifferently-conducted training schools put under any system of inspection worth the name. It is my intention to put all the new schools under a system of expert and regular visitation by such officers as Principals of our secondary training colleges; but, first of all, I must secure new schools on a new foundation. At present there exists nothing which superior inspecting officers could with advantage visit or criticise.

11. To what extent is it possible to realize the idea of a single central school in each subdivision in Western Bengal? In 16 subdivisions, buildings on Sir Archdale Earle's plan exist for all Guru-training schools. As will be shown later, this plan scarcely meets the demands of the new system; but we should endeavour to make all possible use of these buildings in the meantime. In 13 subdivisions, one out of the two guru schools existent therein has a building of the new (Sir Archdale Earle's) type. In ten subdivisions, there are no schools of this kind, accommodation being of the most primitive character. It is clear then that I am scarcely in a position to recommend to Government any immediate or detailed building programme for these subdivisions with their diverse types of schools. All that I suggest in the meantime is that the principle of centralization should be accepted, and that a careful census of building needs in each locality should be prepared. Wherever possible, existing buildings should be utilized and wherever necessary an entirely new structure should be recommended. General approval of this arrangement will clear the way for further action. Government will be addressed separately whenever a building scheme comes up and will thus be able to assess the merits of each individual case. I may say here that there will be no waste of existing buildings, good or bad. Any one of our existing guru schools could be handed over readily to a District Board as an upper primary school, should it be decided to abandon it for the more special purposes of training.

12. The improved staff proposed for the Eastern Bengal training school of the type outlined in the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon's letter of May, 1908, has not yet been appointed in any one institution except at the Jalpaiguri Guru-training school (*vide* my letter No. 741, dated 12th November 1915, and Government letter No. 552, dated 3rd February 1915). Increased rates of pay for this staff, and enhanced stipends for the gurus in training, make up the greater portion of the new recurring expenditure now required. I shall deal first with the staff. As already pointed out, the Eastern Bengal proposals arranged two alternative scales of expenditure, viz., at the rate, respectively, of Rs. 200 and Rs. 150 a month, as Subordinate or Vernacular service officers were appointed (*vide* paragraph 44 of Mr. Nathan's report on the primary education of boys). I propose to advocate the adoption of the higher scale, but in this connection I would point out that the creation of the new posts required in the Subordinate Educational Service will involve the maximum scale of expenditure which is stated below and not the scale noted in paragraph 6 (5) (i) above which is incorrect—

	Rs.
Average pay of Subordinate Educational Service	... 126
Two vernacular teachers on Rs. 30 each	... 60
Menials and contingencies	... 44
Total	... 230
	—

13. The selection as head of a Guru-training school of a capable Subordinate Educational Service officer, with a pedagogic training on B. T. or L. T. lines will provide a man superior to any member of any purely vernacular service, which exists or might be established. Moreover, there is already a considerable number of these men available for immediate appointment. The scale of Rs. 230 will admit of the additional appointment of two vernacular masters on Rs. 30 each. This pay will suffice for the present. Sanction to this arrangement should be given at the earliest possible date as there are new schools already in existence in Eastern Bengal for whom the superior staff has to be provided. One obvious difficulty arises in any discussion of these new proposals. The existing staffs of our present Guru-training schools have to be provided elsewhere. In Western Bengal there are three guru instructors in each school, while in Eastern Bengal there are two. In the majority of cases, as I have already shown, these men are altogether misplaced. It will probably be possible to provide the majority of them with posts

in the lower primary schools which are now being established by the District Boards. This will involve the removal of these men from the service of Government, but it is a step, which so far as I can see, cannot be avoided. In certain cases the head instructors may be retained in the new institutions as vernacular masters. The problem is essentially one for Inspectors to solve locally, as each new Guru-training school, with its improved staff, comes into existence.

14. The question of the amount of stipend to be given to gurus in training is of the utmost importance. The first thing to be done is to make these men contented with their lot, whether in their *pathsalas* or in the training schools. Without such contentment primary education will make no progress at all. The Eastern Bengal scheme suggested Rs. 7 for teachers and Rs. 6 for new candidates. Prices and rates of pay have risen since 1908, and my own observation, backed by the testimony of Inspectors, goes to show that a stipend of not less than Rs. 10 is required. I would go further also and abolish the distinction between the guru in training and the man who has not been a teacher but who comes to be trained for the profession of a school master. My reason is that by this means we shall attract a better type of student to the training school, and be more likely to retain his services on the completion of his course. If there is to be any expansion or improvement of primary education, it is to this type of student that we shall have in the future to look more and more for the staffing of our primary schools. It is a distinct advantage that a student who proposes to go through a course of training should have had some previous teaching experience, but the present system of forcing men of mature years and domestic responsibilities into training classes cannot be productive of really satisfactory results. The question of the importance of providing a more attractive scale of stipends has already been dealt with in this office letter No. 56T., dated 7th August 1914, and agreeably to the orders conveyed in Government letter No. 581T.—G., dated 26th October 1914. I have given effect to the increased rate of stipends to gurus in training out of the allotment of Rs. 77,360, included in the Imperial recurring assignment of Rs. 3,65,000 for elementary education.

15. As regards buildings, little need be set forth in this draft at any length, as a reference to the appended plans and estimates will show the type of school house I desire to have introduced into the Presidency. Existing plans in Western Bengal have been evolved from the type design of Sir Archdale Earle and cost nearly Rs. 15,000. These do not meet with my approval. They have been designed on the lines of an extended upper primary school with little or no consideration of the pedagogic needs of a training school, nor has the question of adjacent land for drill and garden work been considered. The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp's designs in Eastern Bengal are of a practical and useful kind. These I have submitted to the Public Works Department, and that department has kindly furnished me with revised drawings as shown in the Appendix. These I propose now to adopt at a cost of about Rs. 25,000 per school. Ten schools have been already built on Mr. Sharp's design.

16. The type-plan is merely intended to give a general model and a rough idea of expenditure. It may be necessary to include in some localities quarters for the Head Master. In individual cases therefore some modification in the type-plan may be necessary but it will not materially affect the total capital cost which may be roughly estimated at Rs. 25,000.

17. Such then, in main outline are the features of the scheme of training I propose to adopt for the Presidency of Bengal. It remains to show what the present and ultimate cost of this scheme will be and the sources from which the necessary expenditure may be found. In assessing the expenditure the following facts should be remembered:—

- (1) The higher scale of the Eastern Bengal proposals should be accepted, namely Rs. 230 per month.
- (2) There is to be one training school for each subdivision and the school is to contain 40 students.
- (3) The buildings should cost Rs. 25,000 approximately.
- (4) The stipends for all students should be at the rate of Rs. 10 a month each.
- (5) The course for all students (new comers will have passed the middle vernacular) should be of one year's duration. In this respect I accept the arguments of the Hon'ble Mr. Nathan set forth in his note on primary education in Bengal.

18. On the basis of these data, then, I would present the following figures:—

New buildings.—It may be assumed that the cost of each building on the type-plan, now recommended for adoption, will amount to Rs. 25,000 (approximate) and that the new schools of Western, as well as of Eastern Bengal, will be built on the lines of this type-plan—

- (1) There are ten subdivisions in Western Bengal in which there are no buildings at all. Therefore the provision of buildings in accordance with the type-plan will amount to Rs. 2,50,000 or $(10 \times 25,000)$.
- (2) With regard to the 13 subdivisions which have one school under Sir Archdale Earle's scheme and one of the original foundation, it is proposed to develop the former into a new Guru-training school of the central type and eventually to abolish the guru-training school of the original type. It is estimated that the cost of giving effect to this proposal will amount approximately to Rs. 1,00,000.

(3) There are 30 subdivisions in Eastern Bengal which have not been provided with schools. The estimated cost of this provision would be Rs. 7,50,000 ($30 \times 25,000$).

I am excluding for the present those 16 subdivisions of Western Bengal, each of which has two schools of Sir Archdale Earle's type, as we shall be able probably to utilize these buildings. We are faced then with a possible expenditure for the above three items of Rs. 11,00,000 and as the result of the Imperial allotments placed at our disposal, a fair portion of this programme has already been undertaken.

19. *New rates of pay and stipends.*—For the introduction of the higher rates of pay for improved staff in all existing schools, assuming the capacity of all schools to accommodate such a staff, the expenditure would be as follows :—

Western Bengal	... $78 \times 230 \times 12$	}	Rs. 3,25,680.
Eastern Bengal	... $40 \times 230 \times 12$		

If the principle of centralization be accepted in Western Bengal, this figure would be reduced by $40 \times 230 \times 12$ or Rs. 1,10,400, giving a total annual expenditure of about Rs. 2,20,800. The immediate problem to consider is the provision of this improved staff in schools now ready in Eastern Bengal and in such schools of Western Bengal as are capable of being conducted on the new system.

The annual cost of this provision may be estimated as follows :—

- (i) There are ten subdivisions in Eastern Bengal in which new schools have been built. The annual cost of staffing these schools will be Rs. 27,600 ($10 \times 12 \times 230$).
- (ii) There are 16 subdivisions in Western Bengal, each containing two schools of the Sir Archdale Earle's type. The 32 schools in the above 16 subdivisions will have to be maintained on the basis of the improved staff now suggested, for some time to come at any rate. The annual cost of staffing these schools will be Rs. 88,320 ($16 \times 2 \times 12 \times 230$).
- (iii) There are 13 subdivisions in Western Bengal, each of which has one school of the Sir Archdale Earle's type. The annual cost of staffing these schools will be Rs. 35,880 ($13 \times 12 \times 230$).

The total annual cost on the above estimate would be Rs. 1,51,800.

20. The present expenditure on staffing the above Guru-training schools is Rs. 27,000. The annual additional cost, therefore, of introducing the increased rates of pay into all the schools referred to above will be Rs. 1,24,800 in round figures. I regard the introduction of the increased rates of pay as most desirable; and while the whole scheme, as detailed above, cannot be put into immediate effect, it is necessary that I should have general sanction, within the limits suggested, to staff with superior officers such schools as have been newly constructed or are capable of working on the new lines.

21. The proposals set forth above will involve the creation of 55 posts in the Subordinate Educational Service immediately (vide this office letter No. 56 T., dated 7th August 1914) and 80 posts in all ultimately, and these posts should be distributed among the various grades in such a way that the grading in the service may not be impaired. In view, however, of what is stated in paragraph 2 of Government order No. 433, dated the 26th February 1915, I would propose, owing to present financial conditions, that for the present 55 posts should be created in class VIII of the Subordinate Educational Service, in order that something may be done at once to place the training of primary school teachers on a more satisfactory basis. The extra cost involved is ($55 \times 12 \times 50$) Rs. 33,000 and the total yearly expenditure on staff ($55 \times 12 \times 154$) will then amount to Rs. 1,01,640. The present budget provision is Rs. 48,480, and the additional amount required annually is, therefore, Rs. 53,160. This amount can easily be met out of the allotment of Rs. 83,520, sanctioned in Government order No. 481 T.—G., dated the 26th October 1914. The question of the ultimate cost may meanwhile be held in abeyance, as on the restoration of normal financial conditions Government will have to be addressed separately with regard to the grading of the service, and I shall on this occasion include proposals in regard to the remaining posts.

22. *Stipends.*—As regards stipends, the total annual cost will be ultimately as follows :—

		Rs.
Western Bengal	...	$78 \times 16 \times 10 \times 12$ 1,49,760
(After centralization)	...	$40 \times 40 \times 10 \times 12$ 1,92,000)
Eastern Bengal	...	$40 \times 40 \times 10 \times 12$ 1,92,000

The adoption of the enhanced rate of stipends thus involves a total annual cost of Rs. 3,84,000. But even the existing training school accommodation is not at present fully utilized; the whole of this annual expenditure cannot, therefore, be regarded as immediately required.

23. In terms of Government order No. 481 T.—G., stipends have been uniformly enhanced to Rs. 10 per month each. For our present purposes the extra allotment of Rs. 77,360 will amply meet the situation. Ultimately, if all our proposed schools receive

their maximum number of students, our present budget provision of Rs. 1,90,000 will have to be doubled.

24. The above figures show the ultimate cost of this scheme : they do not represent an expenditure that need be regarded as immediate. This expenditure, however, is amply justified by the fact that our present system of training is not only deplorably ineffective in itself, it is also so limited in scope that it cannot produce within a reasonable period any substantial effect on the number of untrained pandits who are now working. Facts and figures are of interest here. The returns of 1912-13 in Eastern Bengal give an outturn of 420 trained gurus from existing old type schools ; and while the figure for Western Bengal is 350. This gives a total of 770. The number of untrained teachers is in all 28,896. It appears, then, that our existing system so far as it aims at training existing teachers would take about 40 years to complete its task. This situation is made the more deplorable because our present system is failing hopelessly to train the pandits in any real or effective sense. By adopting the system set forth in this letter the work of training these pandits who are still untrained should be accomplished in about nine years and the pandits will be much better trained.

25. I would request then that sanction be given to the arrangements now proposed which in summary are as follows :—

- (a) to build in central places of subdivisions a single training school of the type shown in the accompanying plan, accommodating 40 students ; to proceed at once with this task (as is being done in Eastern Bengal) as funds permit and with the money already at my disposal ;
- (b) to make the course of instruction of one year's duration ; and to treat teachers and intending teachers alike, raising their monthly stipend at once to Rs. 10. The recurring grants at my disposal have made this possible ;
- (c) to appoint a staff of the type already described and to spend on recurring charges for each school, exclusive of stipends, an average monthly amount of Rs. 154 for the present and Rs. 230 ultimately. This proposal should be sanctioned at an early date, as schools of the new type are already in existence.

26. The erection of new buildings, and the appointment and remuneration of the superior staff will take place as occasion demands and as funds permit ; but there is sufficient money at my disposal to give considerable effect to any scheme which Government may sanction. For convenience of reference a complete statement of the cost involved under the actual heads of expenditure is contained in the Appendix to this letter.

Appendix A to letter No. 294, dated 18th April 1918.

Financial Statement.

I.—Non-recurring or Capital charges.

	Rs.
Western Bengal.—1. For ten subdivisions at present without any schools of Sir Archdale Earle's type ...	2,50,000
2. For 13 subdivisions. Improvement of existing schools	1,00,000
Eastern Bengal.—3. For 30 subdivisions not provided with schools	7,50,000
Total ...	11,00,000

This leaves out of account 16 subdivisions of Western Bengal each with two schools of Sir Archdale Earle's type. It will take many years before really suitable buildings are ready for all these guru schools and the increased recurring charges consequent upon new buildings with improved staff and the full number of stipends must of necessity fall upon the renewed generosity of the Government of India.

II.—Recurring expenditure.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE	Ultimate cost.	Immediate.	Provisional allocation budget provision.	Imperial allotment (G. O. No. 441 T.O., dated 29th October 1918). How the extra charge immediately involved is to be met.
				Rs.
1. Staff including menial establishment and contingencies.	2,20,800	1,01,640	48,480	83,520
Stipends	3,84,000	2,67,360	1,90,000	77,360

The whole of this annual expenditure will not be required for some time to come as the accommodation in the Western Bengal schools is limited, while only ten schools in Eastern Bengal of the improved type are ready.

III.—*Details of menial establishment including contingencies.*

		Rs.
1. One mali-chaukidar at Rs. 10 per mensem	...	10
2. One peon at Rs. 7 per mensem	...	7
3. One sweeper at Rs. 7 per mensem	...	7
4. Library and apparatus	...	5
5. Miscellaneous, including hot-weather charges, gardening implements and seeds, repair of furniture and taxes	...	15
	Total	<u>44</u>

Appendix B to letter No. 294, dated 16th April 1915.

Statement of the present number of Guru-training schools.

DISTRICT.	Number of subdivisions.	Number of Guru-training schools.	REMARKS.
<i>Presidency Division.</i>			
Calcutta ...	...	1	
24-Parganas ...	5	9	
Nadia ...	5	10	
Morshidabad ...	4	8	
Jessore ...	5	10	
Khulna ...	3	6	
Total	22	44	
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>			
Burdwan ...	4	8	
Birbhum ...	2	4	
Bankura ...	2	4	
Midnapore ...	4	8	
Hooghly ...	3	6	
Howrah ...	2	4	One school has been recently abolished, so there are now five schools.
Total	17	34	
<i>Dacca Division.</i>			
Dacca ...	4	4	This excludes the Guru-training classes attached to the Dacca Normal School.
Mymensingh ...	5	5	
Faridpur ...	4	3	It is not proposed to add to the present number.
Bakarganj ...	4	4	
Total	17	16	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1493

DISTRICT.		Number of subdivisions.	Number of Guru-training schools.	REMARKS.
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>				
Chittagong	...	...	2	2
Tippera	...	...	3	3
Noakhali	...	...	2	2
Total	...	7	7	
<i>Rajshahi Division.</i>				
Rajshahi	...	...	3	3
Dinajpur	...	...	3	3
Jalpaiguri	...	...	2	1
Rangpur	...	...	4	3
Bogra	...	...	1	1
Pabna	...	...	2	2
Malda	...	...	1	1
Darjeeling	...	...	3	1
Total	...	19	15	

Total number of schools in Western Bengal 78
 Ditto ditto Eastern do. 38

The total number of centralized Guru-training schools for the Presidency may be estimated at 80 in round numbers.

Tabulation of Existing Conditions

Serial No.	Name of Municipality	Area in square miles.	Population.			No. of Rate-payers.	Municipal Valuation, Rs.	Present Percentage Levied as Rates on:	Number of Primary Schools and Departments.					
			Male.	Female.	Total.				Total value of ratesable holdings.	Total annual income of persons rated.	Holdings.	Persons.	Boys.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
(24-PARAGANAS.)									Rs.	Rs.				
1 Coopore-Chitpur	—	376	30,780	17,305	48,075	6,148	20,43,493	—				27	10	37
2 Monkton	—	376	31,735	22,037	53,772	8,165	9,79,947	—				28	15	40
3 Garden Reach	—	46	77,463	17,680	95,143	4,403	9,69,706	—				14	6	19
4 Tollygunge	—	6	11,143	7,250	18,393	7,300	2,62,906	—				11	4	15
5 South Suburbans	—	1375	17,683	13,980	31,663	7,000	2,80,100	—				10	5	21
6 Budge-Budge	—	6	11,729	6,453	17,982	3,322	6,64,668	—				8	3	10
7 Hajpur	—	61	6,762	5,845	12,607	3,428	800	6,64,000	7	—		11	5	16
8 Titaribh	—	175	31,735	13,946	45,171	1,623	6,33,552	—				0	—	0
9 Barrackpore	—	175	4,264	3,068	7,332	1,198	51,610	2,440	0	7½ to 8 p.c.	At 12 annas	100	48	148
Total for 24-Paraganas District.	—	—	171,955	107,000	278,955	36,596	—	—						
Krishnagore	—	76	11,767	11,706	23,473	4,345	8,57,280	—	7½ p.c. cont.	—		16	12	30
Berhampore	—	6	14,302	11,641	36,143	6,661	8,40,612	—	7	—		16	10	26
Jessore	—	46	8,404	3,807	8,911	1,670	1,97,107	—	7	—		13	6	19
Khalna	—	474	7,363	8,012	15,395	1,963	9,300	6,76,500	12	—	8 per cent.	14	3	17
Total for the Presidency Division.	—	—	211,396	120,126	330,522	61,832	—	—	—	—	—	100	70	274
BURDWAN DIVISION.														
16 Burdwan	—	84	30,827	16,394	47,221	8,780	7,08,240	—	7½ per cent.	—	26	7	33	
17 Bubbam (Buri)	—	84	4,907	4,230	9,131	1,827	1,18,198	Not available.	7	—	At various rates on the amount of income.	19	5	24
18 Basirhat	—	6	19,153	11,302	30,455	9,411	60,846	8,76,000	7	—	No. 1-6 p.c.	22	7	30
19 Midnapore	—	4	17,877	15,162	32,740	5,460	1,01,683	—	7	—	—	24	13	47
20 Hooghly	—	6	18,817	13,000	30,816	7,378	5,07,186	—	7	—	—	20	14	34
21 Howrah	—	13	30,306	37,900	67,206	157,494	29,000	68,39,102	—	—	—	100	77	172
Total for the division	—	—	170,857	116,773	287,630	49,823	—	—	—	—	—	203	76	278
DACCA DIVISION.														
20 Dacca	—	6	63,001	43,400	106,401	23,168	1,70,000	—	2 and 3 p.c. (W.) Various rates (L.) 10 per cent. (L.) 7½ per cent. (L.) 3 per cent. (L.) 6, 6½ and 7½ per cent. (W.) 7½ per cent. (O.) Various rates (L.) 6½ and 7½ per cent. (L.) 6 and 1 per cent. (W.)	—	50	17	70	
21 Mymensingh	—	3	13,063	6,201	19,263	2,616	81,660	8,12,700	7	—	1 per cent.	19	6	17
22 Faridpur	—	94	8,017	5,234	13,151	2,800	62,840	11,27,300	7	—	12 annas per cent.	13	7	20
23 Narail	—	74	15,459	6,303	22,473	2,800	3,23,000	38,09,700	—	—	Annes 14 per cent. per annum (O.)	21	6	27
Total for the division	—	—	100,664	63,850	164,000	31,262	—	—	—	—	—	104	36	139
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
(TIPPERA DISTRICT.)														
24 Comilla	—	61	18,702	9,060	27,462	3,101	2,64,000	—	7½ per cent.	—	23	9	31	
25 Chittagong	—	61	9,062	3,660	12,722	1,891	8,32,400	—	6	—	—	11	4	15
26 Brahmapur	—	61	11,671	10,876	22,547	3,064	1,17,000	7,18,600	7	—	12 annas p.c.	19	13	32
Total for the district	—	—	14,439	23,365	37,701	8,308	—	—	—	—	—	23	16	39
27 Noakhali	—	173	6,392	3,643	10,035	1,330	1,06,400	—	7½ per cent.	—	11	3	14	
28 Chittagong	—	61	16,770	9,047	25,764	5,100	7,61,700	—	—	—	—	49	10	59
Total for the division	—	—	67,584	33,093	98,479	16,061	—	—	—	—	—	100	33	144
RAJNATHI DIVISION.														
29 Kamarpukuria	—	8	12,067	10,110	23,476	3,058	4,61,600	—	6½ per cent.	—	15	3	20	
30 Dimapur	—	615	9,048	6,297	15,945	2,371	2,31,200	Not available.	7	—	At various rates.	17	6	21
31 Jaspur	—	371	7,249	4,180	11,429	1,910	2,40,500	2,40,500	—	—	—	19	1	18
32 Rangpur	—	8	10,590	5,999	16,589	2,351	3,49,700	—	7½ per cent.	—	16	4	18	
33 Bogra	—	78	5,789	3,820	9,610	1,579	42,000	42,000	7	—	12 annas per cent.	14	3	16
34 Pabna	—	1	10,590	6,210	16,771	2,360	34,000	14,00,000	7	—	15 annas per cent.	10	4	17
35 Mymensingh	—	24	7,297	6,476	14,373	2,341	20,100	8,00,000	7	—	1 per cent.	13	4	17
Total for the division	—	—	63,545	60,618	120,963	23,395	—	—	—	—	—	96	31	127
GRAND TOTAL	—	—	803,469	492,160	1,295,629	160,983	—	—	—	—	—	703	260	963

(W) = Water rate. (L) = Latrine rate. (O) = Rates other than (W) & (L).

DIX K.

In 26 Municipalities.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOW AT SCHOOL IN THE PRIMARY STAGE.			Estimated number of boys (6-11) in Municipal- city.	EXPENDITURE FOR BOYS' SCHOOLS.						EXPENDITURE FOR GIRLS' SCHOOLS.					
Boys*	Girls.	To al.		Govern- ment.	Muni- cipal.	Fees.	Contri- butions.	Total	Cost per boy per annum.	Govern- ment.	Muni- cipal.	Fees.	Contri- butions.	Total	Cost per girl per annum.
16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	20
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,212	498	1,811	6,219	1,340	3,828	4,203	780	10,251	7.8	1,046	914	268	46	2,382	6.7
1,332	503	2,085	4,760	1,104	3,516	3,074	1,401	9,094	6	924	1,570	—	2	2,542	3.8
1,170	236	1,805	4,160	904	1,476	2,294	2,360	7,223	6.6	3,462	471	120	1914	7,907	23.6
591	184	715	1,677	550	684	2,004	49	2,050	6	260	260	50	149	5.8	
1,066	293	1,186	2,997	238	792	5,505	1,080	7,586	7.1	966	326	124	1,620	2,050	10.6
474	92	856	1,729	493	1,049	2,180	374	4,056	8.5	120	248	24	182	636	7.7
667	917	884	1,644	236	201	3,296	466	4,371	6.5	113	42	24	636	1,013	5.9
871	...	871	4,682	1,043	1,909	1,059	90	3,329	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	—
225	90	824	684	333	192	...	...	1,034	6.7	240	105	40	1,106	1,040	14
7,649	2,331	9,770	25,700	6,179	13,150	23,194	6,466	20,991	—	6,260	4,074	926	7,824	19,584	—
840	620	1,466	1,765	871	526	5,224	1,289	11,160	13.3	2,960	874	264	3,292	9,769	18.6
562	581	1,496	2,145	629	683	6,387	2,141	8,240	9	1,452	285	74	3,104	5,002	11
574	516	740	610	3,627	448	2,092	—	8,092	11.5	3,057	395	105	3,801	1,106	8.2
507	144	706	1,107	3,663	436	3,086	1,046	7,082	7.8	304	273	122	1,106	1,106	—
10,636	2,738	16,176	31,705	16,538	18,233	41,905	11,004	84,940	—	13,972	3,631	2,482	17,117	28,204	—
1,187	301	1,438	8,070	3,208	1,014	7,188	1,030	18,140	11.5	1,152	182	260	1,944	8,532	18.3
616	163	630	784	1,666	261	3,492	—	8,280	10.3	1,084	168	240	216	3,408	17.6
1,043	340	1,409	1,833	4,872	637	6,213	1,188	18,810	12	1,060	84	116	1,902	8,803	11.4
1,190	642	1,401	2,036	3,593	1,112	6,706	346	11,774	10.1	4,542	611	680	2,294	4,977	13.2
1,730	687	1,467	3,372	6,321	673	10,910	1,160	12,275	13.6	3,292	686	783	4,809	4,466	16
6,365	1,304	7,056	14,953	2,809	6,631	11,918	33,869	9.7	3,274	2,136	2,086	3,200	13,318	21	
* 10,653	2,576	16,239	33,681	22,384	10,651	77,529	8,812	11,183	—	16,948	3,671	8,175	18,637	41,651	—
4,200	1,944	5,536	9,662	6,996	3,084	29,610	8,324	43,624	9.9	16,760	1,392	4,460	1,540	26,197	18.4
946	320	1,264	3,110	1,879	809	11,800	1,646	16,313	17.1	10,284	866	1,019	1,801	18,430	41.6
879	810	906	1,302	2,853	300	3,787	368	7,983	10.6	1,636	218	324	200	2,763	8.6
810	663	1,263	2,393	2,024	670	3,683	4,081	11,700	14.8	2,106	309	1,644	2,734	7,000	18.0
6,739	2,239	8,061	13,107	13,993	6,312	50,340	8,308	77,698	—	20,566	2,366	7,547	6,301	67,637	—
1,187	396	1,846	9,056	5,514	536	7,320	1,196	12,800	11.1	7,010	964	967	276	8,571	22
689	185	671	1,169	1,018	526	8,207	307	7,065	10.2	779	801	318	230	2,174	11.5
608	333	1,209	1,172	1,096	310	3,980	1,161	7,061	7.9	508	164	273	744	1,992	6.1
7,737	601	3,624	8,164	8,926	1,630	16,722	2,664	34,327	—	4,627	1,337	1,477	1,300	12,631	—
472	117	650	684	3,784	164	3,287	...	7,000	13.3	3,132	114	342	316	3,406	32.3
1,943	1,339	6,168	9,684	20,910	3,218	26,780	3,081	57,109	—	22,334	1,671	3,291	2,133	29,619	—
403	536	1,911	1,934	8,787	876	3,917	1,191	11,631	13	2,555	373	561	2,664	6,163	18.4
712	144	810	1,647	1,064	2,148	6,738	531	10,683	10.6	2,178	384	871	734	6,154	22.2
686	58	646	1,063	948	702	2,090	946	4,084	9.3	110	816	...	729	729	—
711	141	660	1,176	2,497	636	2,000	2,684	13,277	10.8	2,170	473	204	634	6,324	21.9
437	733	663	793	1,311	650	1,328	114	3,083	9.1	1,680	511	564	138	6,252	11.1
609	674	1,239	1,509	1,707	982	3,193	34	7,032	9.2	199	362	584	396	6,391	21.1
677	199	776	1,191	1,781	913	2,148	313	6,704	8.2	716	106	212	1,006	2,999	11.1
4,601	1,013	6,726	9,579	17,183	8,796	26,011	3,074	34,808	—	18,184	3,084	6,615	6,615	21,192	—
237,230	19,665	80,060	90,627	80,064	20,347	23,878	24,004	23,878	—	26,234	16,164	21,381	21,381	17,192	—

* Includes boys in primary departments of secondary schools, bookstalls, tolls, etc. The grand total for primary schools alone is 16,701.

APPENDIX L(a).

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 35 Municipalities, showing Capital and Recurring cost.

(a) Includes 1 school of 150 acres. (b) Includes 1 school of 70 acres.
2. Major inputs in addition to labour will include 10 attend primary departments of secondary schools, maktabas, etc.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1497

APPENDIX L(B).

APPENDIX

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 35 municipalities showing

Name of municipality.	Number of school areas.	Radius of school areas.	Number of schools.	Total Number of boys to be accommodated.	TOTAL CAPITAL COST.			TOTAL RECURRING COST IRRESPECTIVE OF LOAN OR PROGRAMME.			Annual cost per boy.	
					Government.		Municipal.	Total.	Government.			
					10	11	12	13	10	11	12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.												
23-PARAGANAS DISTRICT.		Miles.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Comipore-Chitpur	9	4.4	4.4	9	2,800	1,68,150	1,63,150	3,00,300	16,725	16,725	23,450	134
2 Maniktala	8		Do.	8	1,900	97,580	97,580	166,100	12,935	12,935	23,870	136
3 Garden Reach	5		5	5	1,100	18,680	18,680	37,360	6,565	6,565	13,910	127
4 Tollygunge	6		6	6	800	16,280	16,280	32,400	6,440	6,440	10,880	126
5 South Suburban	6		6	6	1,900	21,450	21,450	47,800	7,344	7,344	14,098	122
6 Budge-Budge	5		5	5	750	10,700	10,700	21,400	4,050	4,050	8,080	134(a)
7 Rupur	3		3	3	2,100	11,980	11,980	23,980	4,725	4,725	9,470	139
8 Titegarh	6		6	6	750	7,875	7,875	15,350	3,250	3,250	10,500	140
9 Barnapore	3		3	3	300	4,625	4,625	9,250	1,763	1,763	3,825	117B
Total for 23-Paraganas District.	53		33	10,000	2,41,950	2,41,950	6,48,900	68,177	68,177	1,30,383	132	
10 Krishnagar	4		4	4	1,000	19,650	19,650	39,300	6,300	6,300	12,000	126
11 Berhampore	4		4	4	600	19,650	19,650	39,300	5,670	5,670	11,340	126
12 Jorasanko	3		3	3	600	4,750	4,750	9,500	2,000	2,000	5,700	130(a)
13 Khanna	6		6	6	600	7,300	7,300	14,600	3,275	3,275	6,650	121(a)
Total for Presidency Division.	73		73	13,100	3,93,730	3,93,730	7,87,460	83,023	83,023	1,66,048	121	
BURDWAN DIVISION.												
14 Barddwan	8		8	8	1,300	24,800	24,800	49,600	7,900	7,900	15,800	123
15 Birbhum (Sari)	3		3	3	600	8,050	8,050	16,070	3,260	3,260	6,700	124(a)
16 Bankura	7	4	7	7	1,300	27,950	27,950	47,900	8,170	8,170	16,340	127
17 Midnapore	5		5	5	900	19,350	19,350	38,700	8,380	8,380	11,960	123
18 Hooghly	8		8	8	1,200	19,400	19,400	38,800	7,380	7,380	16,600	127
19 Howrah	17		17		6,100	20,400	20,400	40,790	9,790	9,790	22,690	126
Total for Burdwan Division.	48		48	9,600	2,99,600	2,99,600	5,98,200	60,150	60,150	1,30,383	123	
DACCA DIVISION.												
20 Dacca	12	4	12	12	3,200	1,03,000	1,03,000	2,06,000	32,000	32,000	44,000	135
21 Mymensingh	3	4	3	3	1,000	15,600	15,600	30,300	6,250	6,250	12,000	117
22 Faridpur	3		3	3	600	4,775	4,775	12,350	3,250	3,250	6,040	120(a)
23 Hailakandi	7		7	7	700	12,000	12,000	24,000	4,000	4,000	6,700	131
Total for Dacca Division.	27		27	3,500	1,37,075	1,37,075	7,78,350	36,270	36,270	70,740	137	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.												
TIPPERA DISTRICT.												
24 Comilla	9		9	9	900	8,550	8,550	17,100	4,380	4,380	8,780	134(a)
25 Chandpur	4		4	4	800	16,500	16,500	33,000	5,180	5,180	10,280	127
26 Brahmapurbari	6		6	6	1,100	16,000	16,000	32,200	6,100	6,100	13,000	127
Total for Tippera District.	19		19	2,800	44,100	44,100	86,300	16,520	16,520	33,060	127	
27 Noakhali	3		3	3	800	3,150	3,150	10,300	2,440	2,440	6,880	122(a)
28 Chittagong	6		6	6	1,200	20,40	20,40	40,800	8,050	8,050	17,810	131
Total for Chittagong Division.	28		28	6,600	79,100	79,100	1,58,300	27,610	27,610	66,180	130	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.												
29 Rangpur-Bealia	6		6	6	1,100	18,975	18,975	36,850	6,780	6,780	13,480	127
30 Rangpur	7		7	7	1,100	18,750	18,750	35,500	6,740	6,740	11,680	127(a)
31 Jaiparguri	3		3	3	600	7,125	7,125	14,250	2,750	2,750	5,380	137
32 Rangpur	6		6	6	900	13,800	13,800	27,600	6,460	6,460	10,880	126
33 Pabna	3		3	3	700	10,150	10,150	20,300	5,150	5,150	6,780	133
34 Pabna	6		6	6	600	6,775	6,775	13,550	3,110	3,110	6,780	134(a)
35 Meuria (English Bazar)	6		6	6	670	3,625	3,625	7,350	2,725	2,725	6,670	133(a)
36 Dinsingh					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
37 Kurigram					---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Total for Rajshahi Division.	33		33	6,670	75,300	75,300	1,51,000	29,840	29,840	66,040	130	
GRAND TOTAL	203		203	87,570	9,82,00	9,82,00	19,68,210	2,76,067	2,76,067	4,77,303	131	

(a) Cost per boy in the case of the municipality named below has been arrived at by dividing the number of pupils to be accommodated in primary schools for which no cost has been included in the estimate.

Name of Municipality. No. of schools for which no cost is included in the estimate.

No. of pupils in these schools.

Budge-Budge	1 (Mission School)	150
Jorasanko	2 (1) Practising upper primary and 1 Government Mohalla	200
Khanna	1 (Government Mohalla)	100
Kurti	1 (Practising upper primary)	100
Parsipur	1 (1) Insto	250
Gonalia	1 (1) Insto	100
Somnath	1 (1) Insto	100
Dinsingh	2 (1) Insto	100
Pabna	1 (1) Insto	70
Mazda	1 (1) Insto	1470

Total 1470

L. (A)

Method of financing by (i) Loan or (ii) Programming.

TOTAL RECURRING COST IF LOAN FOR CAPITAL IS TAKEN AT 6 PER CENT.								YEARLY COST OF THE SCHEME IF THE PROGRAMME IS ADOPTED (P.T.O.)										
Govern- ment.	Munic- cipal.	Total.	Annual cost required.	RATE OF CHG.				Years for repay- ment	FIRST YEAR.									
				If calculated as a flat rate per ratepayer.		If calculated as a percentage on munici- pal valuation—			Government.				Municipal.				Grand Total.	
				Per month.	Per annum.	On holding.	On the annual income of persons.		Cap- ital.	Recur- ring.	Total	Capital.	Recur- ring.	Total	Capital.	Recur- ring.		
16	16	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	23	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
16,793 12,935 8,740 6,440 7,344 4,030 5,240 4,735 5,250 1,763	33,250 23,435 15,700 12,440 9,650 (b) 4,190 9,270 10,635 11,500 4,063	45,975 33,260 20,500 15,100 9,650 0 2 5 0 2 5 0 2 5 0 2 5 0 2 7	33,260 20,500 15,100 9,650 0 2 5 0 2 5 0 2 5 0 2 5 1 1 5 0	0 7 5 0 3 5 0 1 10 0 2 10 0 1 10 0 2 5 0 2 5 0 2 5 0 2 7	0 9 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 3 0 — 2 0 0 2 0 0 1 1 5 0	1 5 2 1 — 3 7 2 6 — — — 1 5	— — — — — 0 18 0 — 0 4 0 —	40 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	18,950 13,350 8,700 6,400 6,400 2,600 2,600 2,600 1,900	— — — — — — — — —	18,950 13,350 8,700 6,400 6,400 2,600 2,600 2,600 1,900	18,950 13,350 8,700 6,400 6,400 2,600 2,600 2,600 1,900	— — — — — — — — —	12,950 11,600 6,400 6,400 6,400 2,600 2,600 2,600 1,900	27,900 11,600 6,400 6,400 6,400 5,200 5,200 5,200 3,600			
63,177	98,940	1,64,017	96,500	—	—	—	—	—	34,150	1,100	35,250	14,680	1,100	15,680	1,100	1,11,100		
6,260 8,670 7,695 2,601 3,925 4,400	8,300 13,185 7,025 0,125 7,675 4,460	14,000 15,185 7,025 0 2 11 0 3 0	8,300 7,025 0 2 11 0 2 0 7,675	0 2 6 0 1 7 1 3 0 0 2 0 0 3 0	1 1 6 0 1 1 6 0 1 1 6 0 1 1 6 0 1 1 6 0	3 4 2 0 1 7 — 2 0	— — — 0 16 0 0 6 0	20 20 10 10	3,000 1,000 2,325 1,650	— — — —	3,000 1,000 2,325 1,650	— — — —	3,000 1,000 2,325 1,650	— — — —	4,000 2,000 2,325 1,650 2,000			
13,087	1,32,850	2,03,918	1,70,640	—	—	—	—	—	62,225	1,100	63,325	62,225	—	62,225	1,100	1,32,650		
7,800 2,100 8,170 10,450 8,160 7,800 48,000	11,000 4,500 10,650 10,450 7,800 9,180 75,300	10,000 7,000 10,450 10,450 7,800 10,450 48,000	11,000 4,500 10,650 10,450 7,800 9,180 75,300	0 1 8 0 3 4 0 4 8 0 3 0 0 1 8 0 1 8 0 2 11	1 4 8 2 8 0 3 8 0 2 8 0 1 4 8 1 4 8 1 1 8 0	1 4 2 0 1 7 — 1 6 1 6 7	— — 0 16 0 — — — —	10 10 20 20 20 20 60	4,000 2,500 6,300 6,300 6,300 6,300 29,400	— — — — — — —	6,000 3,500 6,300 6,300 6,300 6,300 29,400	6,000 3,500 6,300 6,300 6,300 6,300 29,400	— — — — — — —	6,000 3,500 6,300 6,300 6,300 6,300 29,400	12,000 7,000 12,600 12,600 6,300 6,300 84,600			
60,250	90,000	1,51,150	90,900	—	—	—	—	—	56,150	—	56,150	36,150	—	36,150	1,12,300	—		
22,000 7,600 2,320 4,600	20,000 13,040 8,020 10,400	32,000 7,600 1,300 8,000	30,000 7,600 0 3 10 0 2 4	0 3 4 0 3 10 1 3 0 1 1 8 0	2 5 0 2 5 0 2 1 0 1 1 8 0	1 7 0 1 7 0 0 3 6 1 9 0	— — 0 3 6 —	60 20 10 30	11,500 9,250 1,725 1,125	— — — —	11,500 9,250 1,725 1,125	— — — —	11,500 9,250 1,725 1,125	— — — —	16,300 12,300 3,400 2,200			
28,270	46,900	82,970	46,900	—	—	—	—	—	20,000	—	20,000	14,100	—	14,100	34,700	—		
4,000 5,160 6,350 10,500	8,900 12,140 15,540	8,900 7,000 8,350	8,900 7,000 8,350	0 3 8 0 3 8 0 3 8	1 1 5 0 1 1 5 0 2 7 0	2 1 2 1 6 0	— — 0 3 8 0	10 20 20	4,300 2,900 6,225	— — —	4,300 2,900 6,225	— — —	4,300 2,900 6,225	— — —	8,700 8,600 12,400			
10,570	21,150	37,070	31,150	—	—	—	—	—	16,170	—	17,050	18,470	—	18,470	26,060	—		
7,400 8,440	8,900 11,000	2,640 11,000	8,900 11,000	0 3 4 0 3 10	2 8 0 2 2 0	3 0	1 6	10 20	4,300 6,300	— —	4,300 6,300	— —	4,300 6,300	— —	12,100 12,100			
27,610	50,250	82,965	33,350	—	—	—	—	—	20,430	—	20,430	20,430	—	20,430	40,500	—		
6,725 6,725 7,250 3,250 5,100 4,300 2,115 3,250	15,350 15,350 7,250 3,250 6,700 3,250 3,250 3,250 ...	8,675 8,675 7,250 3,250 6,700 3,250 3,250 3,250 ...	8,675 8,675 7,250 3,250 6,700 3,250 3,250 3,250 ...	0 7 1 0 3 11 0 3 0 0 3 1 0 3 1 0 1 10 0 1 10 0 3 0 ...	1 1 0 0 2 8 0 2 8 0 0 1 10 0 1 10 1 1 5 0 1 1 5 0 0 4 0 ...	0 0 — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	20 20 10 20 20 20 20 10 ...	6,675 6,675 5,100 3,250 6,700 3,250 3,250 3,250 ...	— — — — — — — — —	6,675 6,675 5,100 3,250 6,700 3,250 3,250 3,250 ...	6,675 6,675 5,100 3,250 6,700 3,250 3,250 3,250 ...	— — — — — — — — —	12,000 10,000 2,000 1,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 ...				
29,340	36,170	67,363	37,155	—	—	—	—	—	20,675	—	20,675	20,675	—	20,675	31,350	—		
2,00,007	3,04,160	8,70,303	8,30,910	—	—	—	—	—	1,00,075	1,100	1,00,075	1,100	1,100	1,100	2,00,000	—		

(b) The difference between columns 16 and 17 in the case of twelve municipalities is explained by the fact that the amount of cost is proposed to be supplemented by contributions from the existing municipal trust to buy schools as shown below:

Name of municipality.	Amount of contribution. Rs.
Budge-Budge	1,000
Titagarh	1,000
Bogra	1,000

Appendix

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 36 Municipalities showing

YEARLY COST OF THE SCHEME

No.	Name of municipality.	SECOND YEAR.						THIRD			
		Government.			Municipal.			Grand Total.	Government.		
		Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		Capital.	Recurring.	
		20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.										
	24-PARGANA DISTRICT.										
1	Gopipore-Chittpur	10,350	1,800	11,150	10,350	1,800	11,150	22,700	10,350	3,000	23,350
2	Mankatala	13,950	1,300	15,250	13,950	1,300	15,250	20,300	13,950	2,000	16,950
3	Garden Reach	5,200	1,600	6,800	5,200	1,600	6,800	12,400	5,200	2,000	6,200
4	Tollygunge	5,700	1,100	6,800	5,700	1,100	6,800	13,600	2,100	2,000	4,300
5	South Suburbas	5,350	2,100	7,450	5,350	2,100	7,450	15,200	6,050	2,000	9,050
6	Budge-Budge	3,800	1,100	4,900	3,800	1,100	4,900	9,600	2,100	2,000	4,300
7	Rajarhat	3,450	1,100	4,550	3,450	1,100	4,550	9,000	2,000	2,000	5,000
8	Tiljapur	3,025	1,700	4,725	3,025	1,700	4,725	8,450	2,000	2,000	5,675
9	Barrackpore	2,725	600	3,325	2,725	600	3,325	6,650	...	1,500	1,500
	Total for 24-Pargana District.	68,750	10,800	85,550	68,750	10,800	85,550	151,900	68,750	26,000	78,175
10	Krishnagar	6,700	1,100	7,800	6,700	1,100	7,800	15,700	7,200	9,000	9,500
11	Berhampore	1,500	600	2,100	1,500	600	2,100	4,200	7,800	1,700	9,200
12	Jesore	2,425	1,200	3,625	2,425	1,200	3,625	7,250	...	9,000	9,000
13	Kaulna	1,450	450	1,910	1,450	450	1,910	3,820	1,000	900	3,720
	Total for Presidency Division.	68,875	10,800	81,475	68,875	10,800	81,475	150,900	71,075	23,000	103,911
	BURDWAN DIVISION.										
14	Burdwan	8,800	1,000	7,800	8,800	1,000	7,800	16,000	8,800	3,000	8,600
15	Bishnupur	4,700	1,100	5,800	4,700	1,100	5,800	11,300	...	3,100	3,100
16	Bantura	6,500	1,500	7,700	6,500	1,500	7,700	15,000	3,000	3,000	6,100
17	Midnapore	7,300	1,100	8,400	7,300	1,100	8,400	16,600	4,500	2,000	7,150
18	Hooghly	8,350	2,100	7,450	8,350	2,100	7,450	14,800	4,450	3,000	8,750
19	Howrah	28,500	3,000	31,500	28,500	3,000	31,500	63,000	29,400	6,000	39,400
	Total for Burdwan Division.	57,300	10,800	67,100	57,300	10,800	67,100	135,100	47,300	21,500	68,700
	DACCA DIVISION.										
20	Dacca	18,800	1,800	21,000	18,800	1,800	21,000	42,800	10,300	4,500	24,000
21	Dharmapur	8,000	1,800	9,800	8,000	1,800	9,800	16,800	...	3,100	8,100
22	Fazlpur	4,950	600	5,550	4,950	600	5,550	11,100	2,750	1,000	4,550
23	Bansdroni	8,750	300	9,050	8,750	300	9,050	18,100	...	...	18,100
	Total for Dacca Division.	33,500	3,800	37,100	33,500	3,800	37,100	74,300	29,000	10,000	39,900
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.										
24	Tippera District.										
25	Domalgachhi	2,400	1,000	4,400	2,400	1,000	4,400	6,800	1,000	3,700	6,800
26	Chittagong	4,900	600	5,500	4,900	600	5,500	10,400	2,000	3,000	8,400
27	Brahmanbaria	6,050	2,100	8,150	6,050	2,100	8,150	13,200	...	...	8,150
	Total for Tippera District.	11,750	4,500	16,750	11,750	4,500	16,750	30,250	9,000	8,700	18,250
28	Norail	6,450	1,500	8,250	6,450	1,500	8,250	16,700	6,450	8,000	12,800
	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Chittagong Division.	16,875	8,000	24,875	16,875	8,000	24,875	49,150	16,075	11,700	35,775
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.										
29	Ranpur-Ramna	6,700	2,100	8,800	6,700	2,100	8,800	16,600	3,600	3,700	7,150
30	Dhamrai	2,700	1,000	3,700	2,700	1,000	3,700	6,400	1,000	3,700	6,300
31	Jagannathpur	6,050	600	6,650	6,050	600	6,650	9,300	2,000	1,700	5,750
32	Sripur	8,650	1,700	10,350	8,650	1,700	10,350	19,000	3,000	2,000	6,350
33	Lalmoni	2,900	1,100	4,000	2,900	1,100	4,000	11,000	3,000	3,000	6,100
34	Puthia	2,425	600	3,025	2,425	600	3,025	6,050	2,000	1,200	5,025
35	Mausi (Maghribi Bazar)	975	1,100	1,950	975	1,100	1,950	3,900	...	...	2,750
36	Dermohi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Rajshahi Division.	29,050	8,700	31,750	29,050	8,700	31,750	62,300	16,775	17,035	44,110
	GRAND TOTAL	1,97,900	66,000	2,63,610	1,97,900	66,000	2,63,610	6,64,630	1,77,130	66,771	9,70,694

L (B) -continued.

Method of financing by (I) Loan or (II) Programme.

IF THE PROGRAMME IS ADOPTED.

YEAR.			FOURTH YEAR.												FIFTH YEAR. (P.T.O.)		
Municipal.			Grand Total.	Government.			Municipal.			Grand Total.	Government.						
Capital.	Recur-	Total.		Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		Capital.	Recur-	Total.	Capital.	Recur-	Total.	
40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,960	3,000	22,960	45,960	19,960	4,500	24,460	19,960	4,500	24,460	45,960	19,960	6,000	18,960	19,960	6,000	18,960	18,960
13,660	3,000	16,660	32,660	15,360	4,500	20,450	15,360	4,500	20,450	40,200	11,200	6,000	17,200	—	6,000	6,000	6,000
3,550	3,000	6,550	13,100	4,200	4,100	8,300	4,200	4,100	8,300	16,600	—	6,000	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	6,000
2,150	2,400	4,550	9,000	2,150	3,400	5,500	2,150	3,400	5,500	11,100	1,000	6,000	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	6,000
6,050	3,600	9,650	19,800	1,800	5,100	6,900	1,800	5,100	6,900	12,800	1,000	6,700	6,700	—	6,700	6,700	6,700
2,150	2,300	4,350	8,700	2,150	2,600	4,900	2,150	2,600	4,900	9,900	—	6,000	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	6,000
8,375	3,800	8,675	11,225	1,750	3,400	5,125	1,750	3,400	5,125	10,250	—	6,750	6,750	—	6,750	6,750	6,750
3,400	3,200	6,600	11,200	—	3,250	5,250	—	3,250	5,250	10,500	—	6,250	6,250	—	6,250	6,250	6,250
...	1,800	1,800	3,600	—	1,763	1,763	—	1,763	1,763	3,526	—	1,763	1,763	—	1,763	1,763	1,763
68,575	24,000	72,175	134,350	48,000	24,813	72,813	48,000	24,813	72,813	148,435	27,730	44,485	75,185	—	—	—	—
7,300	3,000	9,300	19,600	3,000	4,100	7,100	3,000	4,100	7,100	14,700	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
7,300	1,700	9,200	18,100	9,700	3,200	17,250	9,700	3,200	17,250	35,800	—	6,400	6,400	—	6,400	6,400	6,400
2,000	934	8,786	8,200	—	2,600	2,600	—	2,600	2,600	5,200	—	3,600	3,600	—	3,600	3,600	3,600
71,765	22,400	1,03,311	2,07,025	69,385	44,049	1,08,094	69,385	44,049	1,08,094	2,19,005	27,730	99,654	98,214	—	—	—	—
3,600	3,000	6,600	17,000	6,300	4,800	10,000	6,300	4,800	10,000	20,000	2,000	6,000	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	6,000
2,150	2,100	4,200	—	—	3,100	3,700	—	3,100	3,700	18,700	—	6,200	6,200	—	6,200	6,200	6,200
2,300	2,000	6,300	12,600	4,600	4,100	9,300	4,600	4,100	9,300	23,300	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
4,000	2,000	7,150	11,300	2,000	3,700	5,700	2,000	3,700	5,700	12,300	—	6,200	6,200	—	6,200	6,200	6,200
2,150	2,000	6,200	10,300	3,100	5,300	8,300	3,100	5,300	8,300	16,800	—	7,300	7,300	—	7,300	7,300	7,300
22,400	6,000	28,400	70,800	25,900	9,000	34,900	25,900	9,000	34,900	69,900	26,200	11,000	11,000	—	11,000	11,000	11,000
47,300	31,000	66,700	137,400	42,500	39,700	79,200	42,500	39,700	79,200	144,200	20,630	34,700	69,300	—	—	—	—
19,960	4,500	54,000	60,000	19,960	7,800	27,720	19,960	7,800	27,720	68,800	2,730	10,700	10,700	—	10,700	10,700	10,700
3,750	3,000	6,150	16,300	—	4,200	6,200	—	4,200	6,200	12,500	—	6,200	6,200	—	6,200	6,200	6,200
3,750	9,100	2,100	6,200	—	2,300	2,300	—	2,300	2,300	5,600	—	3,600	3,600	—	3,600	3,600	3,600
30,000	10,000	30,000	77,000	17,000	10,070	20,070	17,000	10,070	20,070	73,200	10,370	21,670	21,670	—	21,670	21,670	21,670
1,900	3,200	5,000	10,000	—	3,800	3,200	—	3,800	3,200	7,000	—	4,200	4,200	—	4,200	4,200	4,200
1,600	1,700	4,300	13,000	4,150	2,800	6,950	4,150	2,800	6,950	19,900	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
2,000	8,000	6,750	13,450	2,925	4,200	7,125	2,925	4,200	7,125	13,600	—	6,000	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	6,000
9,000	8,700	18,300	36,600	9,275	11,000	20,275	9,275	11,000	20,275	41,700	—	10,000	10,000	—	10,000	10,000	10,000
4,500	3,000	7,500	15,100	4,500	4,100	9,600	4,500	4,100	9,600	17,300	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
11,500	3,000	14,500	25,000	11,700	1,700	13,400	11,700	1,700	13,400	27,300	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
16,075	11,700	20,775	51,550	20,100	12,000	32,100	20,100	12,000	32,100	50,000	6,000	20,000	20,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000
8,550	3,000	7,150	14,600	7,850	6,400	13,250	7,850	6,400	13,250	16,300	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
1,700	1,700	3,700	7,000	—	2,700	2,700	—	2,700	2,700	16,300	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
2,000	2,000	4,000	11,000	—	4,000	3,700	—	4,000	3,700	11,600	—	6,000	6,000	—	6,000	6,000	6,000
3,600	1,700	5,300	11,300	—	3,113	2,113	—	3,113	2,113	11,300	—	6,300	6,300	—	6,300	6,300	6,300
2,150	1,700	5,150	11,250	—	3,725	2,725	—	3,725	2,725	11,250	—	6,250	6,250	—	6,250	6,250	6,250
...	2,750	2,750	5,470	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10,775	17,350	34,110	64,290	10,000	23,000	33,000	10,000	23,000	33,000	67,300	—	20,000	20,000	—	20,000	20,000	20,000
1,77,150	30,771	30,70,000	3,61,792	1,66,000	1,66,000	3,66,000	1,66,000	1,66,000	1,66,000	3,66,000	1,61,150	73,750	1,71,750	3,66,071	—	—	—

Appendix

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 36 Municipalities showing

S. No.	NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	FIFTH YEAR (cont.)						SIXTH YEAR.						Grand Total.	
		Municipal.			Grand Total.	Government.			Municipal.						
		Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
	24-Parganas District.														
1	Cuttack-Ghatipore	15,900	6,000	18,900	27,000	18,900	7,100	27,400	19,900	7,200	27,400	64,900	64,900		
2	Maniktola	11,300	6,000	17,300	24,600	15,900	6,900	20,800	16,800	7,100	25,800	64,800	64,800		
3	Garden Reach	---	6,900	6,900	18,910	---	6,440	6,440	---	6,440	6,440	18,910	18,910		
4	Tatlygunge	1,900	6,000	7,900	14,800	---	7,344	7,344	---	7,344	7,344	14,800	14,800		
5	South Suburban	1,000	6,700	7,700	14,600	---	6,030	6,030	---	6,030	6,030	14,600	14,600		
6	Budge-Budge	---	6,000	6,000	8,080	---	4,730	4,730	---	4,730	4,730	8,080	8,080		
7	Rajpur	---	6,765	6,765	8,470	---	5,250	5,250	---	5,250	5,250	8,470	8,470		
8	Titagarh	---	6,250	6,250	10,300	---	5,763	5,763	---	5,763	5,763	10,300	10,300		
9	Barrackpore	---	1,763	1,763	3,526	---	---	---	---	---	1,763	1,763	3,526	3,526	
	Total for 24-Parganas District.	87,750	64,683	72,188	1,44,868	35,900	30,117	60,017	35,900	30,117	60,017	60,017	1,72,084		
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
10	Krishnagar	---	5,200	5,200	10,600	---	6,300	6,300	---	6,300	6,300	12,600	12,600		
11	Bershapore	---	5,670	5,670	11,340	---	5,670	5,670	---	5,670	5,670	11,340	11,340		
12	Jeswore	---	2,600	2,600	5,700	---	2,600	2,600	---	2,600	2,600	5,700	5,700		
13	Khulna	---	2,161	2,161	6,122	---	2,541	2,541	---	2,541	2,541	6,122	6,122		
	Total for Presidency Division.	27,750	20,684	20,814	1,76,688	26,900	27,348	1,48,168	26,900	27,348	1,48,168	1,48,168	2,06,296		
	BURDWAN DIVISION.														
14	Burdwan	2,000	6,000	8,000	18,000	---	7,000	7,000	---	7,000	7,000	18,000	18,000		
15	Burdwan (Sect)	2,100	3,100	5,200	6,300	---	8,100	8,100	---	8,100	8,100	6,200	6,200		
16	Ranakpur	5,400	9,100	14,500	26,200	---	8,170	8,170	---	8,170	8,170	16,200	16,200		
17	Mitrapore	4,100	6,000	6,000	16,000	---	8,390	8,390	---	8,390	8,390	17,000	17,000		
18	Honghly	7,200	7,300	14,600	21,300	---	7,300	7,300	---	7,300	7,300	16,300	16,300		
19	Burrah	13,600	26,580	28,700	81,280	16,200	26,580	81,280	16,200	26,580	81,280	21,100	21,100		
	Total for Burdwan Division.	80,340	26,700	66,850	1,26,840	81,550	64,000	68,600	81,550	64,000	68,600	68,600	1,34,000		
	DACCA DIVISION.														
20	Dacca	9,750	31,100	30,750	60,700	9,750	31,000	31,250	9,750	31,000	31,250	41,700	41,700		
21	Mymensingh	---	6,254	6,254	12,500	---	6,250	6,250	---	6,250	6,250	12,500	12,500		
22	Paribpur	---	5,320	5,320	5,040	---	5,320	5,320	---	5,320	5,320	5,040	5,040		
23	Bartali	1,125	3,000	6,125	6,250	---	4,800	4,800	---	4,800	4,800	6,200	6,200		
	Total for Dacca Division.	10,875	31,870	30,915	60,880	9,750	30,970	34,720	9,750	30,970	34,720	60,880	60,880		
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
	TISSERIA DISTRICT.														
24	Chandila	---	6,300	6,300	8,700	---	6,300	6,300	---	6,300	6,300	10,200	10,200		
25	Chandpur	---	6,300	6,300	9,600	---	6,140	6,140	---	6,140	6,140	10,100	10,100		
26	Dighinali	---	6,000	6,000	12,000	---	6,000	6,000	---	6,000	6,000	12,000	12,000		
	Total for Tisseria District.	18,000	18,000	18,000	54,000	---	18,000	18,000	---	18,000	18,000	54,000	54,000		
27	Nosolia	4,840	6,300	9,750	19,800	8,400	6,300	13,700	8,400	6,300	13,700	17,400	17,400		
28	Chittagong	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	17,400	17,400		
	Total for Chittagong District.	4,840	6,300	9,750	19,800	8,400	6,300	13,700	8,400	6,300	13,700	17,400	17,400		
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.														
29	Kamrup-Bolla	---	6,725	6,725	13,450	---	6,725	6,725	---	6,725	6,725	11,450	11,450		
30	Imager	---	6,745	6,745	11,490	---	6,745	6,745	---	6,745	6,745	11,450	11,450		
31	Jalalganj	---	3,700	2,700	5,400	---	2,700	2,700	---	2,700	2,700	5,400	5,400		
32	Kamrup	---	6,400	6,400	12,800	---	6,400	6,400	---	6,400	6,400	12,800	12,800		
33	Bogra	---	6,300	6,300	6,600	---	6,300	6,300	---	6,300	6,300	6,600	6,600		
34	Pabna	---	3,115	3,115	6,230	---	3,115	3,115	---	3,115	3,115	6,230	6,230		
35	Madar (Rajshahi Bazar)	---	2,725	2,725	5,450	---	2,725	2,725	---	2,725	2,725	5,450	5,450		
36	Naogaon	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
37	Lakshmipur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		
	Total for Rajshahi Division.	38,840	38,840	38,840	120,480	---	38,840	38,840	---	38,840	38,840	120,480	120,480		
	GRAND TOTAL	--	73,750	1,71,754	2,44,470	6,50,056	60,000	1,81,026	2,60,926	60,000	1,81,026	2,60,926	6,50,056	6,50,056	

L (B)---continued.

method of financing by (i) Loan or (ii) Programme.

IF THE PROGRAMME IS ADOPTED.

Appendix

Tabulation of proposed conditions in 38 Municipalities showing

YEARLY COST OF THE SCHEME

No. Serial	Name of Municipality.	NINTH YEAR.						TENTH				
		Government.			Municipal.			Grand Total.	Government.			
		Capital.	Recurring.	Total.	Capital.	Recurring.	Total.		Capital.	Recurring.		
		79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.											
	(34-PARAGANAS DISTRICT).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Comipore-Chittpore	10,960	11,100	31,060	10,960	11,100	31,060	69,100	...	16,728	16,728	
2	Mannikotola	...	9,800	9,800	...	9,800	9,800	19,600	...	12,928	12,928	
3	Garden Reach	...	6,955	6,955	...	6,955	6,955	13,910	...	6,955	6,955	
4	Tollygunge	...	8,440	8,440	...	8,440	8,440	16,880	...	8,440	8,440	
5	South Suburb	...	7,244	7,244	...	7,244	7,244	14,688	...	7,344	7,344	
6	Bullock Budge	...	4,020	4,020	...	4,020	4,020	8,060	...	4,126	4,036	
7	Raiapur	...	4,728	4,728	...	4,728	4,728	9,476	...	5,735	4,728	
8	Titagarh	...	5,250	5,250	...	5,250	5,250	10,600	...	5,250	5,250	
9	Barrackpore	...	1,763	1,763	...	1,763	1,763	3,526	...	1,763	1,763	
	Total for 34-Parganas District.	10,960	86,617	76,367	10,960	86,417	76,367	1,62,784	...	68,177	68,177	
10	Krishnagar	...	6,800	6,800	...	6,800	6,800	12,600	...	6,800	6,800	
11	Borhamptone	...	5,670	5,670	...	5,670	5,670	11,340	...	5,670	5,670	
12	Jessore	...	2,600	2,600	...	2,600	2,600	5,200	...	2,600	2,600	
13	Khulna	...	2,361	2,361	...	2,361	2,361	4,722	...	2,361	2,361	
	Total for Presidency Division.	10,960	73,540	93,498	10,960	73,540	93,498	1,66,998	...	82,308	82,308	
	BURDWAN DIVISION.											
14	Burdwan	...	7,000	7,930	...	7,000	7,930	15,800	...	7,900	7,900	
15	Birbhum (Bari)	...	3,100	3,100	...	3,100	3,100	6,200	...	3,100	3,100	
16	Bankura	...	8,170	8,170	...	8,170	8,170	16,340	...	8,170	8,170	
17	Midnapore	...	8,980	8,980	...	8,980	8,980	11,960	...	8,980	8,980	
18	Hoogley	...	7,200	7,200	...	7,200	7,200	14,600	...	7,303	7,303	
19	Howrah	...	6,650	20,500	27,150	6,650	20,500	27,150	64,800	...	27,150	27,150
	Total for Burdwan Division.	6,650	52,000	59,600	6,650	52,000	59,600	1,19,200	...	60,250	60,250	
	DACCA DIVISION.											
20	Dacca	...	7,000	19,300	32,300	7,000	19,300	32,300	44,600	...	23,000	23,000
21	Mymensingh	...	6,250	6,250	...	6,250	6,250	12,500	...	6,250	6,250	
22	Faridpur	...	2,570	2,570	...	2,570	2,570	5,040	...	2,520	2,520	
23	Barisal	...	4,600	4,600	...	4,600	4,600	9,200	...	4,600	4,600	
	Total for Dacca Division.	7,000	26,670	33,670	7,000	26,670	33,670	71,340	...	26,870	26,870	
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.											
	TIPPERA DISTRICT.											
24	Comilla	...	4,200	4,190	...	4,200	4,190	8,780	...	4,200	4,200	
25	Chandpur	...	5,140	5,140	...	5,140	5,140	10,280	...	5,140	5,140	
26	Brahmanbaria	...	6,920	6,990	...	6,990	6,990	13,980	...	6,920	6,920	
	Total for Tippera District.	10,290	16,620	36,910	10,290	16,620	36,910	33,040	...	16,820	16,820	
27	Noakhali	...	8,656	8,656	...	8,656	8,656	17,310	...	8,656	8,656	
28	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Chittagong Division.	28,176	26,176	54,352	28,176	26,176	54,352	71,340	...	26,176	26,176	
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.											
29	Rampur Boalia	...	6,725	6,725	...	6,725	6,725	13,450	...	6,725	6,725	
30	Dinajpur	...	5,745	5,745	...	5,745	5,745	11,490	...	5,745	5,745	
31	Jaiparguri	...	2,780	2,780	...	2,780	2,780	5,560	...	2,780	2,780	
32	Bankura	...	5,440	5,440	...	5,440	5,440	10,880	...	5,440	5,440	
33	Bogra	...	4,300	4,300	...	4,300	4,300	8,600	...	4,300	4,300	
34	Fulta	...	2,115	2,115	...	2,115	2,115	4,230	...	2,115	2,115	
35	Mandal (English Bazar)	...	2,785	2,785	...	2,785	2,785	5,570	...	2,785	2,785	
36	Irangting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Kurigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total for Rajshahi Division.	...	29,840	29,840	...	29,840	29,840	59,680	...	29,840	29,840	
	GRAND TOTAL	...	23,600	21,10,186	3,43,783	23,600	21,10,183	3,43,783	4,87,946	...	2,83,946	

L (b)—concluded.

method of financing by (I) Loan or (II) Programme.

IF THE PROGRAMME IS ADOPTED.

YEAR.						RATE OF CHARGE.					
Municipal.			Grand Total.	Subsequent recurring cost to Government.	Annual cost required.	If calculated at a flat rate per ratepayer.		If calculated as a percentage on municipal valuation—		On the annual income of persons.	
Capital.	Recurring.	Total.				Per month.	Per annum.	On holdings.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	B. A.	C. A.	D. P.	E.	
... 16,725	16,725	23,450	16,725	23,000	6,11	6 11	1 11	1 10	1 10	...	
... 12,935	12,935	26,870	12,935	15,600	2 7	2 7	1 16	1 16	1 16	...	
... 6,945	6,935	13,910	6,935	7,000	3 2	3 2	1 10	1 10	1 10	...	
... 5,440	5,440	10,880	5,440	6,500	2 3	2 3	1 11	1 11	1 11	...	
... 7,344	7,344	14,684	7,344	7,340	1 8	1 8	1 1	1 1	1 9	...	
... 4,030	4,030	8,080	4,030	4,240	1 10	1 10	1 6	1 6	1 6	...	
... 4,733	4,733	9,470	4,733	6,800	2 8	2 8	2 0	2 0	10 0	...	
... 6,260	6,260	10,500	6,260	6,250	3 4	3 4	2 8	2 8	2 8	...	
... 1,763	1,763	3,326	1,763	1,900	2 2	2 2	1 10	1 10	1 10	2 0	
... 65,177	65,177	1,30,364	65,177	73,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 6,300	6,300	12,630	6,300	6,500	2 0	2 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	...	
... 5,670	5,670	11,340	5,670	4,600	1 8	1 8	0 16	0 16	1 6	...	
... 2,600	2,600	8,200	2,600	2,600	2 1	2 1	1 9	1 9	1 9	...	
... 2,361	2,361	5,122	2,361	2,600	1 10	1 10	1 6	1 6	1 6	2 3	
... 82,308	82,308	1,66,614	82,308	81,390	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 7,900	7,900	15,800	7,900	7,900	1 9	1 9	0 15	1 6	1 6	...	
... 3,100	3,100	6,200	3,100	3,100	2 7	2 7	1 15	2 0	2 0	...	
... 8,170	8,170	16,340	8,170	8,300	2 8	2 8	2 12	3 5	3 5	12 0	
... 5,940	5,940	11,960	5,940	6,000	1 6	1 6	1 2	1 2	1 2	...	
... 7,300	7,300	14,600	7,300	7,320	1 4	1 4	1 0	1 0	1 3	...	
... 27,800	27,800	55,600	27,800	23,000	3 0	3 0	1 8	1 8	1 8	...	
... 60,280	60,280	1,30,500	60,280	65,970	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 22,000	22,000	44,000	22,000	22,000	2 8	2 8	2 0	1 3	1 3	...	
... 6,250	6,250	12,500	6,250	6,250	2 6	2 6	1 12	1 2	1 2	...	
... 2,520	2,520	5,040	2,520	2,600	1 6	1 6	1 2	1 6	1 6	3 6	
... 4,600	4,600	9,200	4,600	4,600	1 11	1 11	1 7	1 7	1 7	...	
... 35,370	35,370	70,740	35,370	35,450	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 4,390	4,390	8,780	4,390	4,400	1 11	1 11	1 7	1 7	1 7	...	
... 5,140	5,140	10,280	5,140	5,200	2 10	2 10	2 14	1 6	1 6	...	
... 6,990	6,990	13,080	6,990	7,000	2 9	2 9	2 0	8 7	8 7	6 3	
... 16,530	16,530	33,040	16,530	16,600	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 8,635	8,635	17,310	8,635	8,630	2 8	2 8	1 11	1 12	1 12	...	
... 28,175	28,175	50,380	28,175	28,230	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 6,725	6,725	13,450	6,725	6,725	1 8	1 8	1 4	1 6	1 6	...	
... 5,745	5,745	11,490	5,745	5,750	2 4	2 4	1 12	...	...	...
... 2,780	2,780	5,560	2,780	2,780	2 0	2 0	1 8	...	...	8 0
... 5,440	5,440	10,980	5,440	5,500	2 6	2 6	1 4	1 6	1 6	...	
... 4,300	4,300	8,600	4,300	4,300	1 4	1 4	1 0	1 6	1 6	...	
... 2,115	2,115	4,230	2,115	2,000	0 10	0 10	0 70	1 2	1 2	2 6	
... 2,785	2,785	5,470	2,785	2,900	1 8	1 8	1 4	9 1	9 1	4 0	
... 29,340	29,340	59,680	29,340	29,473	...	...	...	...	...	...
... 2,32,943	2,32,943	4,65,386	2,32,943	2,32,943	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX M.

Tabulation of proposed conditions for 23 Union Board areas.

Name of the Union Board.	No. of Children.			EXPENDITURE.							No. of Schools		
				CAPITAL.			RECURRING.						
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Site.	Building.	Equipment.	Total.	Staff with menials, contingencies, etc.	Repairs.	Total.	Primary.	Infant.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BHOJHLY DISTRICT.													
THANA POLRA.													
1. Mahesad	250	—	250	—	750	250	1,000	2,550	—	2,550	0	3	3
2. Akna	250	—	250	—	600	200	1,100	2,700	—	2,700	5	—	5
3. Rojhat	250	—	250	—	600	200	800	1,940	—	1,940	4	2	6
4. Poba	250	—	250	—	750	250	1,000	1,710	—	1,710	3	3	6
5. Govind Malipara	275	—	275	—	750	250	850	2,150	—	2,150	4	1	5
6. Harit	275	—	275	—	750	250	1,000	2,250	—	2,250	5	1	6
7. Amnasa	300	—	300	—	750	250	1,000	2,400	—	2,400	5	2	7
8. Sogandha	310	—	310	—	750	250	750	2,400	—	2,400	5	—	5
THANA BERAMPORE.													
9. Khalibari Bigbati	410	—	410	—	600	250	950	2,000	—	2,000	5	2	7
10. Poreypur	180	—	180	—	450	150	600	1,200	—	1,200	2	—	2
THANA SINGUR.													
11. Gopalbagore	550	—	550	—	1,100	500	1,600	3,040	—	3,040	7	—	7
12. Halarambati	500	—	500	—	1,250	450	1,700	3,600	—	3,600	5	—	5
13. Asandananagar	550	—	550	—	650	150	1,200	4,200	—	4,200	8	—	8
14. Singur	410	—	410	—	900	250	1,250	2,450	—	2,450	6	—	6
15. Nalikpur	470	—	470	—	650	150	1,200	2,450	—	2,450	3	2	5
16. Bara	360	—	360	—	600	150	850	2,400	—	2,400	3	2	5
Total	8,750	—	8,750	—	11,650	4,900	16,500	43,910	—	43,910	78	29	97
DACCA DISTRICT.													
1. Ziaura	200	—	200	2,000	15,000	—	17,000	2,700	—	2,700	1	—	1
2. Subbadya	350	—	350	—	1,300	200	1,500	2,650	—	2,650	6	1	7
Total	650	—	650	2,300	16,300	200	19,000	3,350	—	3,350	6	3	9
KHULNA DISTRICT.													
1. Paruh—Banka-Katipara	600	—	600	—	2,500	650	8,125	2,350	—	2,350	5	4	9
2. Bagerhat	370	—	370	—	2,500	650	3,125	2,100	—	2,100	6	3	9
3. Tale	470	—	470	—	3,000	750	3,750	2,400	—	2,400	6	0	12
Total	1,240	—	1,240	—	6,000	2,000	16,000	7,850	—	7,850	16	13	29
24-PARGAON DISTRICT.													
1. Rajtopur	350	—	350	—	600	200	700	2,040	—	2,040	3	4	7
2. Malikbaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	350	—	350	—	600	200	700	2,040	—	2,040	3	4	7

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1567

RESOLUTION REGARDING THE RECRUITMENT, PAY, PENSION, ETC., OF THE FACTORY INSPECTION STAFF IN THE PRESIDENCY OF BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Commerce.

CALCUTTA, THE 8TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 2481-Com.

In this Department resolution No. 4052-Com., dated 22nd November 1920, the Governor in Council published for general information the decision of the Secretary of State for India in regard to the recruitment, pay, pension, etc., of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Inspectors of Factories in the Presidency of Bengal, but added that the question of the pay of the Factory Inspectors was under further consideration. The Governor in Council is now able to announce that the pay of Inspectors of Factories has been fixed at Rs. 500—50—1,000 a month, with an efficiency bar at Rs. 700, and not at Rs. 300—50—800 per mensem as previously announced.

By order of the Governor in Council.

A. MARR,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

*Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday,
the 4th June 1921.*

Dist. No.	No.	Town.	POPULATION IN THE PRESIDENCY ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.			DEATHS REGISTERED			Total, all causes.			Number. Total of corresponding week of the previous year.						
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Still-born number registered.	Infant- pox.	Puer- peral.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysen- teric and other diseases.	Tubercu- losis.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.					
Calcutta	...	1 Calcutta ...	607,674	289,393	896,067	290	26	72	1	1	53°	42	93°	9	223	300	194	494	311	212	623
Amans Mining Settlement	2	Amans Mining Settlement	161,690	147,540	309,230	185	...	24	...	...	39	10	23°	1	69	86	81	166	...	...	...
Hooghly	...	3 Howrah ...	114,629	64,560	179,389	62	1	13	1	...	34	13	11	1	23	47	49	96	90	44	124
Dacca	...	4 Dacca ...	63,091	45,460	108,551	52	...	...	...	...	19	6	6	1	16	28	18	46	24	20	44
Mymensingh	5	Mymensingh ...	31,735	22,032	53,767	11	...	1	...	...	1	1	8	...	9	13	7	20	12	7	19
Bogra	6	Bogra ...	34,739	16,676	50,414	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	6	11

* Including deaths from influenza.

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Director of Public Health, Bengal (offy.).

CALCUTTA:
The 8th July 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1509

Statement showing the quantity of Salt in Bonded Warehouses and afloat on the river Hooghly on the 30th day of June 1921 and transactions during the half-month from the 16th to the 30th June 1921.

Description of salt.	In Suikes Government golas.	Quantity afloat.	Total.	TRANSACTIONS DURING HALF-MONTH FROM THE 16TH TO THE 30TH JUNE 1921, INCLUSIVE.			
				Quantity on which duty has been paid.	Manifested quantity arrived in the port of Calcutta.	Deliveries from ship- board for consumption and for inland bonded warehouses.	Deliveries from bonded warehouses for consump- tion and for inland bonded warehouses.
United Kingdom— Liverpool and other Ports salt.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool and other Ports salt.	40,890	19,066	69,946	29,860	19,979	29,200	17,250
Other European countries— Spanish salt	474,616	...	474,616	107,477	...	...	53,600
Hamburg and Bremen salt.	761,322	...	761,322	230,048	...	...	136,486
Hamburg and Bremen rock salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Port Said salt	474,840	...	474,840	71,170	...	...	110,610
Aden and Red Sea— Aden salt	420,457	107,589	527,046	292,885	148,321	156,930	68,013
Balif salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balif rock salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bawayah salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masen-wab salt	261,224	...	261,224	62,500	...	...	26,000
Muscat and Persian Gulf— Muscat, Lingah and Haujan salt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto rock salt.	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India— Bombay salt	29,449	...	29,449	...	...	...	564
Madras salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	24,62,500	126,595	2,588,903	803,890	168,800	185,230
							Mds.
Written off during the half month—							
Wastage in Suikes golas	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,648
Abandoned and destroyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	400

M. E. RAHMAN,
Assistant Collector of Customs for Imports.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE, the 5th July 1921.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 9th July 1921.

Names of articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.				RETAIL PRICE PER REER.			
	From—	To—	From—	To—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Rice—								
Balam, coarse ...	7 5 0	7 10 0	0 3 3	0 3 6				
" medium ...	7 13 0	8 6 0	0 3 9	0 4 0				
Patnai, coarse ...	7 15 0	8 0 0	0 3 6	0 3 9				
" medium ...	8 4 0	.....	0 3 9	0 4 0				
Nagra, coarse ...	8 0 0	8 4 0	0 3 9	0 4 0				
" medium ...	8 8 0	8 10 0	0 3 9	0 4 0				
Dudhkalmi	8 5 0	8 6 0	0 3 6	0 3 9				
Rangoon Boiled	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....			
Kajla	.....	.....	0 2 9	.....			
Wheat, Dodhia	6 12 0	7 0 0	.....	.....		
" Jamali	6 8 0	.....	0 2 9	0 3 0				
Gram, Patnai (whole) ...	6 12 0	.....	0 3 6	0 4 0				
" dal ...	8 10 0	.....	0 5 6	0 6 0				
Mung " (Hari)	9 0 0	.....	0 5 0	0 5 6				
" " (Krishna)	8 0 0	.....	0 3 6	0 5 0				
Arhar ..	7 12 0	10 0 0	0 2 9	0 3 0				
Masur .. (split) ...	6 8 0	7 4 0	0 4 0	.....			
" " (Kbantri) ...	9 0 0	.....	0 3 0	0 3 3				
Kalai "	6 4 0	.....	0 3 0	.....			
Salt ...	2 11 0	2 15 0	0 1 6	.....			
Sugar (Brown Java)	16 0 0	.....	0 7 0	.....			
Gur, Bheli	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....			
" Bhursut	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....			
Milk ...	8 0 0	12 0 0	0 11 0	0 12 0				
Mustard Oil ...	23 0 0	25 0 0	0 4 6	.....			
Flour (Country) ...	9 12 0	.....					
Atta No. 3 ...	6 0 0	.....					
" 2½ ...	6 8 0	.....					
" " B ...	11 15 0	.....					
Suji ...	9 6 0	.....					
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.) ...	86 0 0	.....					
" [Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa (better kind), etc.] ...	80 0 0	.....					
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.) ...	65 0 0	68 0 0						
Maize ...	5 0 0	.....					
Potatoes ...	5 0 0	6 12 0	0 3 6	0 4 0				
Patal ...	.....	.....	0 2 0	0 3 0				
Brinjal ...	.....	.....	0 2 6	0 3 0				
Onion ...	3 12 0	.....	1 0 0	1 4 0				
Fish, Rahu ...	30 0 0	34 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0				
Mutton (2nd class) ...	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 8 0				
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes) ...	.....	.....				

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetia Hat, Ramkrishnapur Hat, Mandab Bazar, and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanaganj Market, Bova Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taltola Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

J. N. MITRA,
for Commissioner, Presidency Division.

CALCUTTA, the 9th July 1921.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 8th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week light rain generally fell in Western Bengal. The rainfall was seasonable in other parts of the province. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. The operation is being retarded in the western districts owing to insufficient rainfall. Harvesting and steeping of jute are in progress in the eastern districts. The prospects of the standing autumn crops have somewhat improved. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0·4 per cent as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision,	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
1	24-PARGANAS	0·57	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy and weeding of jute continue. More rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Diamond Harbour	0·64	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Barrackpore	0·01	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Barasat ...	0·31	5	5	
	Basirhat ...	0·23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	NADIA ...	1·19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather is favourable to the standing crops except in the Kushtia subdivision, on account of insufficient rainfall. Weeding of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute and sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy are going on.
	Kushtia ...	0·65	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Meherpur ...	(n)	(n)	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Chuadanga ...	0·67	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ranaghat ...	1·21	6	6	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·24	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of standing crops are good. More rain is wanted for transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy. Fodder is becoming scarce in Kandi subdivision. No large import and export of rice. Cattle-disease is reported from Kandi subdivision.
	Ialbagh ...	0·02	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Jangipur ...	0·95	6	6	
	Kandi ...	1·71	6	6	
4	JESSORE ...	1·70	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather is seasonable. Weeding of jute and paddy is going on. Damage to jute by insect pest is reported from Magura subdivision. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	1·13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Magura ...	0·85	8	8	
	Narail ...	0·95	7	7	
	Bongaon ...	1·75	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
5	KHULNA ...	1·53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy and sowing for seedlings continues. Relief work is contemplated in certain areas of the district. A sum of Rs. 25,909 has been issued as agricultural loan and khas mahal rent amounting to Rs. 8,525 has been suspended.
	Satkhira ...	4·87	6	6	
	Bagerhat ...	1·77	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN RUPEES. PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1		Inches.			
3	BURDWAN ...	0·14	5	5½	Weather cloudy with occasional drizzling. Transplantation of winter paddy is making a slow progress for want of sufficient rain. Ploughing and sowing for paddy seedlings are progressing. Condition of jute and other standing crops has been improved by the recent rainfall.
	Asansol ...	0·90	5½	5½	
	Katwa ...	0·25	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	0·51	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ..	0·06	6	6	Paddy seedlings are withering. Rain is badly wanted. Fodder is dear.
	Rampurhat...	Nil	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	1·04	5½	5½	Export of rice and paddy continues. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on, but retarded in places for want of sufficient rainfall. Cattle-disease is reported from Ranibandh.
	Vishnupur...	0·07	5½	5	
9	MIDNAPORE	2·11	5½	5½	Weeding of jute continues. The prospects are fair. Paddy seedlings are withering in Ghatal subdivision owing to insufficient rain. Elsewhere the condition of the crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	Nil	5½	5½	
	Tamluk ...	0·26	5½	5½	
	Contai ...	0·27	5½	5½	
10	HOOGHLY ...	0·38	5	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable. More rain is wanted. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is steady.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5	5	
	Arambagh ...	0·04	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	4·70	5	5½	Weather rainy but hot. Jute is thriving well. More rain is wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Ulubaria ...	8·13	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR- BOALIA). Naogaon ...	0·53	6½	6½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. More rain is wanted. Fodder is sufficient.
	Nator ...	2·22	5½	6	
		2·09	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	5·28	6	6	Prospects of jute and bhadoi paddy are good. Ploughing for winter paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	11·70	6	6	
	Balurghat ...	3·88	6½	6½	
14	JALPAIGURI	8·80	5½	5½	Weather is cloudy and rainy. Condition and prospects of jute and bhadoi paddy are bad.
	Alipur ...	11·90	5	5	

Serial No.	District and subdivision	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER BAG		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inches.					
15	DARJEELING	5·10	4½	4½	Potatoes and maize are being harvested in places. <i>Marua</i> is being transplanted. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	4·56	5½	5½	
	Siliguri ...	5·33	5	5	
	Kalimpong...	4·05	5	5	
16	RANGPUR ...	11·98	5½	5½	Weather cloudy. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute is going on. Steeping and washing of jute has commenced in places. Prospects of standing crops are good. Price of rice is stationary. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari...	8·19	6	6	
	Kurigram ...	9·84	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ..	7·43	5½	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	3·17	6	6	Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy has begun. Preparation of land for winter paddy continues.
18	PABNA ...	2·56	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	2·30	5½	5½	
19	MALDA ...	3·00	6	6	Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for winter paddy continues. Prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> are improving. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	13·90	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of <i>haimantri</i> seedlings continues. Harvesting of <i>bitri</i> paddy is going on. Condition of standing crops is not favourable. Cattle-disease is reported from Mathabhanga subdivision. Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	4·54	6	6	Weather is seasonable and favourable to <i>aman</i> paddy. The steeping of jute and harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy are continuing. River level is rising. Fodder is sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	0·55	6½	6½	
	Narayanganj (n)	(n)	(n)	(n)	
	Munshiganj (a)	7·92	7½	(n)	
22	MYMENSINGH	4·14	5½	5½	Weather cloudy with occasional showers. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute has commenced. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Netrakona subdivision. Fodder and water are available.
	Jamalpur ...	0·25	7	7	
	Tangail ...	5·01	6	5½	
	Netrakona ...	6·42	7	7	
	Kishorganj...	10·94	7½	7½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kapasia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERS, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	1.51	{ 5½. 5½.	{ 6½. 6½.	State and prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	4.03	5½	5½	
	Madaripur ...	4.53	6½	6½	
	Gopalganj(a)	3.37	7½	7½	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	6.20	6½	6½	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	1.06	6	6	
	Patnakhali ...	2.74	6½	6½	
	Dakshin Shabanzpur (Bhola).	5.26	6	6	
25	CHITTAGONG	13.56	{ 6½. 6½.	{ 6½. 6½.	Cultivation of <i>aus</i> paddy is in progress. Transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy has commenced. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 and 10 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's Bazar respectively. Cattle-disease is reported from Ramu and Cox's Bazar.
	Cox's Bazar	19.43	6	6	
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	8.97	5½	5½	Cutting of jute has commenced in Chandpur. Prospects of standing crops are not favourable. Rinderpest is reported from Brahmanbaria subdivision.
	Brahmanbaria.	10.46	5½	5½	
	Chandpur ...	6.00	6	6	
27	NOAKHALI ...	4.26	6	6	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	5.75	6	(n)	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	15.06	5½	5½	Prospects of <i>jhum</i> paddy are good. Plough cultivation continues. Foot disease of cattle is still reported from Rangamati. Fodder is sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	7.83	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Sowing of <i>aus</i> and <i>jhum</i> crops has finished. Transplantation of <i>aus</i> is progressing. Condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

* Burma rice. (n) Not reported.
(a) The rainfall at Haridaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

J. C. Roy.

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 9th July 1921.

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 7th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge. "	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum. "	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DATE'S READING.		Height above P. W. D. DATING FROM SAME DATE IN FEET.	Remarks.
					ft.	ft.		
Ganges	1st July 1921	6 A.M. ...	110·20'	0·00'	110·20'	0·10'	108·50'	114·00'
	"	6 "	14·00'	56·319'	70·319'	1·45'	...	67·219'
	"	8 hours ...	19·80'	4·896'	24·996'	0·20'	...	23·896'
Brahmaputra	1st " "	8 A.M. ...	22·50'	135·18'	157·68'	0·20'	164·28'	175·46'
	"	12 hours ...	37·70'	1·509'	39·209'	...	0·10'	41·609'
	"	10·30 A.M.	20·10'	314·18'	334·28'	2·10'	...	336·18'
Meghna	.....	...	...	...	...	...	14·53'	13·94'
	1st July 1921	15·30 hours	9·75'	1·61'	11·36'	0·25'	...	11·11'
	"	7 "	29·30'	...	...	0·10'	...	25·70"
Dhaleswari	1st " "	7 A.M. ...	24·10'	-8·62'	15·48'	...	0·10'	16·38'
	"	Sabbar	6 " ...	6·29'	1·509'	7·799'	0·82'	5·169'
	"	Swarupganj	6 " "	6 " "	92·58'	98·75'	...	7·769'
Bhagirathi	1st " "	6 " "	6·17'	...	...	...	2·00'	94·83'
	"	Philippur	6 " "	19·75'	-5·59'	14·16'	0·08'	97·75'
	"	Narayanganj	6 " "	9·65'	-0·599'	9·051'	...	13·66'
Lakhsa	1st " "	6 A.M. ...	...	...	...	...	0·05'	14·49'
	"	Tukerhat	6 " "	...	...	...	8·701'	8·901'
	"	Maharipur Bil Route	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Reading on gauge.

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 7th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.		HEIGHT above P. W. D. Datum on same date 1919.	Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.		
Ganges	2nd July 1921	6 A.M. ...	111.30'	0.00'	111.30'	1.10'	...	108.60'	113.40'
	2nd " "	6 " ...	14.40'	56.319'	70.719'	0.40'	...	68.319'	71.669'
	2nd " "	8 hours ...	20.20'	4.896'	25.096'	0.40'	...	24.296'	25.196'
Brahmaputra	2nd " "	8 A.M. ...	23.00'	135.18'	158.18'	0.50'	...	164.68'	174.66'
	2nd " "	12 hours ...	38.20'	1.509'	39.709'	0.50'	...	42.109'	40.709'
	2nd " "	9 A.M. ...	22.30'	314.18'	335.4*	2.20'	...	324.28'	332.78'
Meghna	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.03'	14.36'
	Chandpur	2nd July 1921	16-30 hours	9.92'	1.61'	11.53'	0.17'	...	11.61'
	Fenchuganj	2nd " "	7 " ...	29.30'	...	...	...	26.00''	20.80''
Dhalawari	Sebarar	2nd " "	7 A.M. ...	24.10'	- 8.62'	15.48'	Steady.	16.48'	16.98'
	Swarupganj	2nd " "	6 " ...	5.66'	1.509'	7.169'	...	0.63'	5.139'
	Edilpur	2nd " "	6 " ...	4.92'	92.58'	97.50'	...	1.25'	94.74'
Lakhsa	Narayanganj	2nd " "	6 A.M. ...	20.00'	- 5.59'	14.41'	0.25'	...	14.24'
	Takerhat	2nd " "	6 A.M. ...	9.60'	- 0.599'	9.001'	0.05'	...	9.401'
	Madaripur Bil Route	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.901'	.....

* Reading on gauge.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1517

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 7th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken		Date	Hour.	Reading on gauge	Value of sea level above P. W. D. at station	Height above P. W. D. datum	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S READING.	Rise.	Fall.	1000.	1010.	Remarks.	
Ganges		3rd July 1921	6 A.M.	112.30'	0.00'	112.30'	1.00'	...	...	108.40'	113.50'	
Monghyr		3rd "	6 "	14.80'	56.319'	71.119'	0.40'	...	...	68.919'	71.319'	
Rajmahal		3rd "	8 hours	20.80'	4.836'	25.695'	0.60'	...	...	24.796'	24.996'	
Goalundo		3rd "	8 A.M.	24.50'	135.18'	159.68'	1.50'	...	...	164.28'	174.36'	
Gauhati		3rd "	12 hours	38.70'	1.709'	40.209'	0.50'	...	...	42.469'	40.709'	
Brahmaputra		3rd "	11 A.M.	22.20'	314.18'	316.38'	...	...	0.10'	333.98'	332.68'	
Dibrugarh		3rd "	"	"	"	"	...	...	...	...	15.61'	14.61'
Bhairah Kazar ...		3rd July 1921	5 hours	9.58'	1.61'	11.19'	...	...	...	0.34'	12.11'	12.53'
Meghna		3rd "	7 "	29.30'	...	...	Steady	...	...	26.20*	20.80*	
Chandpur		3rd July 1921	"	"	"	"							
Fenchangj		3rd "	"	"	"	"							
Dhaleswari		3rd "	7 A.M.	24.20'	- 8.62'	15.58'	0.10'	...	...	16.68*	17.38*	
Bhagirathi		3rd "	"	6 "	5.54'	1.509'	7.049'	...	0.12'	5.079'	8.829'		
Damodar		3rd "	"	6 "	3.75'	92.58'	96.33'	...	1.17'	94.74'	98.43'		
Lakhyia		3rd "	Narayanganj	"	"	20.39'	- 5.59'	14.80'	0.39'	...	14.55'	13.91'	
Haldipar Bil Route Takerhat		3rd "	6 A.M.	9.65'	- 0.599'	9.031'	0.03'	...	...	9.101'	9.401'	

* Ruling on gauge.

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 7th July 1921.**

Name of river and date of gauge readings are taken.

Date.	Hour.	Reading on Gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. on same date.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.		P.M.	Fall.	1920.	1919.	Remarks.
					Rise.	Fall.					
Monghyr	4th July 1921	6 A.M.	113.00'	0.00'	113.00	0.70'	0.70'	...	108.30'	113.70'	
Rajmabal	4th "	6 "	15.70'	56.319'	72.019	0.90'	0.90'	...	68.919'	71.219'	
Ganges	4th "	8 hours	21.30'	4.896'	26.196	0.50'	0.50'	...	25.096'	24.696'	
Goalundo	4th "	8 A.M.	25.30'	135.18'	160.48	0.80'	0.80'	...	163.78'	173.86'	
Gauhati	4th "	12 hours	38.90'	1.509'	40.409	0.20'	0.20'	...	42.409'	40.509'	
Brahmaputra	4th "	9 A.M.	22.00'	314.18'	336.18	...	...	0.20'	333.78'	332.68'	
Sivasagarj	4th "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibrugarh	4th "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bhairab Bazar	4th July 1921	5-30 hours	9.75'	1.61'	11.36'	0.17'	0.17'	...	12.36'	12.03'	
Meghna	4th "	7 "	29.20'	...	...	...	...	0.10'	26.50'	20.50'	
Fenchuganj	4th "	7 A.M.	24.50'	- 8.62'	15.88'	0.30'	0.30'	...	16.88'	17.58'	
Dhaleswari	4th "	6 "	5.71'	1.509'	7.219	0.17'	0.17'	...	5.089'	5.699'	
Bhagirathi	4th	6 "	3.17'	92.58'	95.75	...	...	0.58'	94.66'	98.08'	
Damodar	4th	6 "	20.60'	- 5.59'	15.01	0.21'	0.21'	...	14.91'	13.78'	
Lakhya	4th	6 A.M.	9.90'	- 0.599'	9.301	0.25'	0.25'	...	9.301'	9.301'	
Madaripur Bil Route Takehat	4th	6 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

* Reading on gauge.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1519

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 7th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken.

Date.

Hour.

Reading on
Gauge.

COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS
DATA HEIGHT.

HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D.
DATUM ON SAME DATE IS—

Remarks.

				Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Rises.	Falls.	1920.	1921.
Moughyr	... 5th	July 1921	6 A. M. ...	113.70'	0.00'	113.70'	0.70'	...	108.40' 113.90'
Rajmahal	... 5th	" "	6 " ...	16.50'	56.319'	72.819'	0.80'	...	68.769' 71.519'
Gonalundo	... 5th	" "	8 hours ...	21.90'	4.896'	26.796'	0.60'	...	25.396' 24.396'
Gauhati	... 5th	" "	8 A. M. ...	26.60'	135.18'	161.78'	1.30'	...	162.28' 173.66'
Sersiganj	... 5th	" "	12 hours ...	39.30'	1.709'	40.809'	0.40'	...	42.459' 40.409'
Dibrugarh	... 5th	" "	8 A. M. ...	20.90'	314.18'	335.08'	1.10'	...	334.18' 332.58'
Rhaira Bazar	... ....		...	...	...	...	...	...	16.11' 14.69'
Chandpur	... 5th	July 1921	6-30 hours	10.70'	1.61'	11.61'	0.25'	...	12.61' 12.03'
Fenchuganj	... 5th	" "	7 "	29.20'	...	...	Steady	...	26.75' 21.30'
Subhar	... 5th	" "	7 A. M. ...	24.80'	—8.62'	16.18' *	0.30'	...	17.08' 17.48'
Dhaleswari	... Swarupganj	... 5th	" "	6 " ...	5.61'	1.509'	7.119'	...	0.10' 5.229' 6.469'
Bhagirathi	... Edipur	... 5th	" "	6 " ...	2.92'	92.58'	95.50'	...	0.25' 100.50' 97.58'
Damodar	... Narayanganj	... 5th	" "	...	20.87'	—5.59'	15.24'	0.23'	15.16' 13.74'
Lakhya	... Takerhat	... 5th	" "	6 A. M. ...	9.55'	—0.599'	9.351'	0.15'	9.601' 9.401'

* Reading on gauge.

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 7th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where reading is taken.	Date	Hour	Reading on gauge.	Value of rise referred to P. W. D. dates.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.		HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DITCH ON SAME DATE 12- MIDNIGHT.	Remarks
					ft.	feet.		
Moughyr	6th July 1921	6 A.M. ...	113.40'	0.00'	113.40'	...	108.30'	114.10'
Rajnathal	6th ..	6 ..	17.20'	56.319'	73.519'	0.70'	68.569'	71.569'
Gauhati	6th ..	8 hours ...	22.40'	4.896'	27.296'	0.50'	25.596'	24.496'
Serajgauj	6th ..	8 A.M. ...	26.94'	135.18'	162.08'	0.30'	162.38'	173.66'
Brahmaputra	6th ..	12 hours ...	39.60'	1.509'	41.109'	0.30'	42.459'	40.109'
Dibrugarh	6th ..	9 A.M. ...	19.50'	314.18'	333.68'	1.40'	333.38'	333.18'
Bhairab Bazar	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.44'
Chandpur	6th July 1921	7 hours ...	10.50'	1.61'	12.11'	0.50'	...	12.86'
Fenchuganj	6th ..	7 ..	29.10'	...	...	...	0.10'	26.90*
Dhaleswari	... Sabhar	7 A.M. ...	25.00'	-8.62'	16.38'	0.20'	...	17.48'
Bhagirathi	... Swarupganj	6 ..	5.46'	1.509'	6.969'	...	0.15'	5.289'
Damodar	... Etilpur	6th ..	6 ..	2.58'	92.38'	95.16'	...	0.34'
Lakhya	... Narayangauj	6th ..	...	21.37'	-5.39'	15.78'	0.54'	15.49'
Madhupur Bil Route	Takerhat	... 6th ..	9.95'	-0.599'	9.351'	Steady	...	9.801'

* Reading on gauge.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1521

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 7th July 1921.

Name of river and place where reading was taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Compared with previous day's height.		Height above P. W. D. Datum on same date 13- July 1921.	
				Value of zero referring to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Rise.	Fall.
Monghyr ...	7th July 1921	6 A.M. ...	112.70'	0.40'	112.70'	...	0.70'
Ganges ...	7th ..	6 ..	17.40'	56.319'	73.719'	0.21'	...
Ganges ...	7th ..	8 hours ...	22.30'	4.896'	27.796'	0.50'	...
Ganhati ...	7th ..	8 A.M. ...	27.30'	135.18'	162.48'	0.40'	...
Brahmaputra ...	7th ..	12 hours ...	40.30'	1.349'	41.849'	0.74'	...
Dibrugarh ...	7th ..	9 A.M. ...	18.60'	314.18'	332.78'	0.54'	0.54'
Bhairab Bazar .....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	16.69'
Meghna ...	Chandpur ...	7th July 1921 ^a	7.30 hours	11.40'	1.61'	12.61'	0.50'
Meghna ...	Fenchuganj ...	7th ..	7 ..	29.10'	...	...	Steady
Dhalawari ...	Sahar ...	7th ..	7 A.M. ...	25.30'	- 8.62'	16.68'	0.30'
Rhagashhi ...	Swarupganj ...	7th ..	6 ..	5.38'	1.509'	6.889'	...
Dhansbar ...	Edilpur ...	7th ..	6 ..	2.58'	0.238'	95.16'	Steady
Lakhya ...	Narayanpur ...	7th ..	6 ..	21.48'	- 5.39'	15.89'	0.11'
Madaripur Bil Route	Takorhat ...	7th ..	6 ..	10.21'	- 0.740'	9.461'	0.25'
						10.001'	9.701'

^a Reading on gauge.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract Statement showing the approximate volume of Traffic and the Tonnage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works and Minor Works and Navigation for the month of April 1921, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	1921-22.					
	WEIGHT OF CARGO.		RAFFLE.		TONNAGE.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
<i>I.—Major Works.</i>						
Midnapore Canal ...	2,067	2,067	500	500	1,705	1,705
Hijili Tidal ...	6,179	6,179	426	426	6,027	6,027
Total	8,246	8,246	926	926	7,782	7,782
<i>II.—Minor Works and Navigation.</i>						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	26,738	26,738	150	150	15,589	15,589
Tolly's Nala ...	11,904	11,904	23,190	23,190	4,294	4,294
Madarpur Bhool ...	76,677	76,677	267	267	17,582	17,582
Total	109,319	109,319	28,607	23,607	37,415	37,415
Magnahat Channels ...	3,755	3,755	...	...	682	682
Orissa Coast Canal ...	2,333	2,333	26,017	26,017	996	996
Nadia Rivers ...	1,848	1,848	17,900	17,900	1,010	1,010
GRAND TOTAL	117,255	117,255	67,524	67,524	40,103	40,103

Canals.	1920-21.					
	WEIGHT OF CARGO.		RAFFLE.		TONNAGE.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
<i>I.—Major Works.</i>						
Midnapore Canal ...	3,429	3,429	6,175	6,175	2,266	2,266
Hijili Tidal ...	6,070	6,070	1,075	1,075	4,772	4,772
Total	9,499	9,499	7,250	7,250	7,038	7,038
<i>II.—Minor Works and Navigation.</i>						
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	35,348	35,348	1,485	1,485	24,180	24,180
Tolly's Nala ...	13,818	13,818	8,485	8,485	4,344	4,344
Madarpur Bhool ...	101,815	101,815	374	374	22,049	22,049
Total	150,981	150,981	10,344	10,344	50,573	50,573
Magnahat Channels ...	1,385	1,385	...	...	224	224
Orissa Coast Canal ...	3,516	3,516	6,643	6,643	1,083	1,083
Nadia Rivers ...	1,717	1,717	...	...	573	573
GRAND TOTAL	157,699	157,699	16,987	16,987	52,453	52,453

A. N. DAS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CALCUTTA.
The 11th July 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 13, 1921. 1523

**Statement showing the gauge readings at Dacca Water-works Station
on the River Buriganga for the week ending the 2nd July 1921.**

Date.	At 7 A.M.	AT HIGHEST WATER.		AT LOWEST WATER.		At 5 P.M.	Remarks.
		Time.	Readings.	Time.	Readings.		
1921. 26th June	62'6	13-15	62'4	...	...	62'4	
27th " "	62'35	"	...	...	...	62'3	
28th " "	62'8	"	...	...	...	62'2	
29th " "	62'0	"	...	...	...	61'96	
30th " "	61'9	"	...	...	...	61'9	
1st July	61'8	"	...	...	...	61'7	
2nd " "	61'75	"	...	...	...	61'6	

Notable high and low water-levels of previous years.

High.					
27th August	1906	...	...	...	70'5
5th September	1909	...	...	...	67'86
10th August	1910	...	...	...	69'96
1st " "	1911	...	...	...	68'46
13th " "	1912	...	...	...	67'16
21st " "	1913	...	...	...	69'7
10th " "	1916	...	...	...	68'1
12th " "	1917	...	...	...	67'1
21st " "	1918	...	...	...	69'12
2nd " "	1919	...	...	...	66'8

Low.					
28th February	1907	...	...	...	51'06
18th " "	1908	...	...	...	51'06
12th March	1912	...	...	...	51'06
6th " "	1914	...	...	...	50'60
22nd February	1915	...	...	...	50'30
15th " "	1916	...	...	...	50'60
3rd March	1917	...	...	...	51'0
21st February	1918	...	...	...	51'40
20th " "	1919	...	...	...	50'4

N.B.—Zero of the gauge at Dacca Water-works = - 48'61 with reference to P. W. D. datum.

DACCA,

The 7th July 1921.

ILLEGIBLE,

for Executive Engineer, Dacca Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the River Ganges at Rampur-Bawali for the week ending the 2nd July 1921.

Date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero minus sign for those below zero.	Height of surface above mean sea level according to P. W. D. datum.	Height of surface above mean sea level on the same date last year according to P. W. D. datum.	Remarks.
1921. 26th June	... 8 A.M.	Zero of gauge in at sea-level.	40'40	41'35	P. W. D. datum 6'25 feet above Kidderpore old dock wall.
27th "	8 "		40'80	41'55	
28th "	8 "		41'80	41'90	B. M. on College step.
29th "	8 "		43'20	42'40	
30th "	8 "		44'60	43'00	64'93.
1st July	8 "		45'70	44'00	
2nd "	8 "		46'50	45'40	

The previous year	Record	Highest water-level	Lowest	Old value.		According to P. W. D. datum.
				... Ditto	... Ditto	
		67'69 on 13th August 1921	64'29 on 28th April 1929	59'20	36'80	
		68'25 on 28th August 1879	68'25	61'47	64'27	
		69'08 on 8th September 1886	68'30 on 25th August 1906	68'47	63'40	
		68'21 on 26th August 1890	67'68 on 23rd April 1884	68'40	32'82	
		68'13 on 10th and 15th April 1888	59'02 on 21st and 26th April 1897	68'32	31'21	
		69'28 on 6th and 7th May 1908	69'28	34'47		

N.B.—The gauge readings commenced from the 1st August 1867.

BOALIA,
The 2nd July 1921.

S. C. BHATTACHARJI,
for Executive Engineer, Rajshahi Division.

Statement of weekly gauge readings on the Rivers Ganges and Brahmaputra at Goalundo for the week ending the 2nd July 1921.

Month and date.	Hour.	Height of surface above or below zero of gauge.	Height of surface above mean sea-level.	Height of surface above mean sea-level on same date last year.	Remarks.
1921.					
26th June	... 7 A.M.	19.9	19.9	19.6	Zero is placed at mean sea-level.
27th "	... 7 "	19.9	19.9	20.0	
28th "	... 7 "	19.7	19.7	20.3	The bench mark for the gauge is on a stone pillar between the passenger ghat and Chandpur ghat.
29th "	... 7 "	19.6	19.6	20.9	
30th "	... 7 "	19.6	19.6	21.6	
1st July	... 7 "	19.8	19.8	19.0	
2nd "	... 7 "	20.2	20.2	19.4	Its reduced level is 26.84.
The previous year					
Ditto	...	Highest water-level	...	28.6 on 26th August 1920.	
Ditto	...	Lowest	"	8.6 on 18th February and 1st and 2nd March 1920.	
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Highest	"	26.76 on 28th August 1906.	
Record (average flood in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	"	26.74 on 20th and 21st August 1893.	
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra and Ganges)	...	Ditto	"	25.66 on 11th to 17th and 31st August and on 1st to 3rd September 1889.	
Record (H.P. in Brahmaputra only)	...	Ditto	"	26.66 on 21st July 1900.	
Do.	...	Lowest	"	1.0 on 8th February 1914.	
Do.	...	Ditto	"	2.42 on 18th March 1908.	
Do.	...	Ditto	"	2.91 on 21st to 24th February and 8th to 9th March 1884.	
Do.	...	Ditto	"	3.16 on 9th to 11th March 1886.	
Do.	...	Ditto	"	3.16 on 16th, 17th and 20th to 21st October 1901.	

N.B.—The gauge-readings commenced from 3rd October 1909.

FARIDPUR,
The 3rd July 1921.

S. P. DAS GUPTA,
for Subdivisional Officer, P. W. D., Faridpur.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Approximate return of traffic on the Circular and Eastern Canals for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd July 1921, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of cargo.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND JULY 1921.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 2ND JULY 1920.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tonnage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tonnage.
Rice and paddy	210	34,185	536	185	23,416	402
Jute	34	21,171	191	70	34,993†	342
Firewood	60	28,200	418	158	67,726	948
Other articles	566	184,044	1,862	665	215,040	2,265
Total	870	267,600	3,007	1,078	346,174	3,977
Empty boats and rafts	384	...	1,690	388	...	1,225
GRAND TOTAL	1,254	267,600	4,697	1,466	346,174	5,202

* Weight by canal commissioners
Ditto ditto

Mds.
Rs.

Rs.

Mds.
Rs.

Rs.

A. N. DAS,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal (affy.).

CALCUTTA.
The 9th July 1921

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt of the Bengal Secretariat,
Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, on the 13th July 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1921.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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INTRODUCTION OF TIME SCALE OF PAY IN THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 12TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 5328A.

READ—

Resolution of this Government No. 1646A.D., dated the 21st June 1920.

In the resolution cited in the preamble, the provisional views of the Governor in Council on questions affecting the terms and conditions of service

of Sub-Deputy Collectors were published for general information, with a view to eliciting public opinion on the various issues raised. The proposals of the local Government were reviewed in the light of the criticism received and submitted for the consideration of the Government of India. As a result of these deliberations, the conclusions at which the Governor in Council has arrived, in so far as the question of emoluments of officers is concerned, are that, with effect from the 1st April 1921, Sub-Deputy Collectors should be paid on a time-scale as follows :—

Year of service.				Scale of pay per month.
				Ra.
1st year	Probationers	...	...	... { 150
2nd "		...	...	175
3rd "	(on confirmation)	...	...	200
4th "		...	...	200
5th "		...	...	225
6th "		...	...	225
7th "		...	...	225
8th "		...	...	250
9th "		...	...	250
10th "		...	...	250
11th "		...	...	250

EFFICIENCY BAR.

12th year	...	...	...	... 275
13th "	...	...	...	... 275
14th "	...	...	...	... 300
15th "	...	...	...	... 300
16th "	...	...	...	... 300
17th "	...	...	...	... 325
18th "	...	...	...	... 325
19th "	...	...	...	... 325
20th "	...	...	...	... 350
21st "	...	...	...	... 350
22nd "	...	...	...	... 375
23rd "	...	...	...	... 375
24th "	...	...	...	... 400
25th " and over	...	...	...	...

The above scale will supersede the existing graded system of pay ; and outside this general scale a special grade will be instituted on Rs. 450 a month, containing posts equal to three per cent. of the cadre. Promotion to this grade will be made strictly by selection.

2. As in the Bengal Civil Service, the probationary grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors will be abolished, and probationers will be made full members of the service. The normal period of probation will be two years ; and the increment of pay at the close of the first year will depend on an officer's having passed the departmental examination by the lower standard, while his further increment and confirmation in the service at the close of the second year will depend on his passing that examination by the higher standard. Confirmation in the service will also be subject to an officer's general fitness ; and if confirmed he will reckon service for leave and pension from the date of his first appointment.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. DONALD,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN AND THE GARDENS IN CALCUTTA

AND OF THE LLOYD BOTANIC GARDEN, DARJEELING,

FOR 1920-21.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN.

1. **General.**—The garden suffered from drought during the last five months of the year, but towards the very end some welcome storms of rain restored the balance. The cold weather display of annuals in the flower-garden was up to the usual standard, but the show of orchids about the beginning of the hot weather was poor, owing to the conditions referred to in the 1918-19 report. The plant-house to the east of Janardan Lake was replanted during the rains, and the collections in the house to the north of that lake overhauled. In the report for 1903-04 the beginning of the breakup of the Great Banyan Tree was noted. Since then, little by little, the natural process of decay has gone on, and during the past year it was found necessary to remove a considerable section from the central part of the tree, owing to the decay of several of the large branches having reached a dangerous stage. This decay is inevitable, but the tree as a whole should last for many years to come. Only a small number of additions were made to the outdoor collections of living plants, about a dozen of which were new to the Garden. The Economic Garden is still in an undeveloped stage and is likely to remain so until the garden staff is strengthened. It is impossible for an effective staff of a Curator and an Overseer to do more than try to keep the garden from deteriorating.

Many of the garden roads can be described only as bad, and the problem of making and keeping them fit to withstand motor traffic, as it is at present, is a difficult one. All the garden roads are built of broken hard-burnt bricks, laid on a brick soling and bound with rubbish from the kilns. This type of road served very well when wheeled traffic was composed only of comparatively slow-moving light horse carriages, but cannot stand up against heavy fast-moving motor cars, which loosen the binding and ultimately reduce the road to a collection of loose metal. The root of the trouble is the inability or the unwillingness of many motorists and taxi-drivers to recognise that the garden roads are not racing tracks. Unless *all* motorists adjust their speed in the garden to garden conditions it will very soon be necessary to recommend either the application of a legal special speed limit for the garden or the entire exclusion of motor traffic. During last cold weather it was necessary to close some of the roads and relay them. About 64,000 square feet of road were picked up, relaid and consolidated. The wide intersection of the Banyan and Hooker avenues—a particularly bad portion—has been relaid with a cement surface. Oil has been used as freely as funds permitted to keep down dust and help to consolidate the roads. About 100 barrels of oil have been used, but 300 barrels would be annually required to treat all the roads, a quantity quite beyond the garden funds.

Work on the river bank was continued during the year and nearly 600 feet of a substantial river wall has been built west of the landing-stage, and the top of the bank sloped, bricked and grassed. This, so far as it has gone, has vastly improved the previously dilapidated appearance of the river bank, and the work is being continued on the same plan.

While the garden financial allotment remains practically at pre-war level, the wages of the labour force have advanced with the increased cost of living, with the result that the garden has to get along as best it can with a diminished coolie muster. This with the road and river bank work has grievously impeded development of the garden proper, but there is no help for it. As conditions are, development is a thing one may continue to hope for but not expect. Despite these disadvantages the general appearance of the garden has been—apart from the roads—reasonably satisfactory.

2. Plant and seed exchange.—Nearly 49,000 plants were distributed of which over 25,400 were trees, over 16,000 shrubs and over 7,000 palms, ferns and annuals. Of the total about 17,000 were sent to District Boards, over 15,200 to Government departments and officials, over 6,600 to charitable institutions, over 3,400 to railways and municipalities and over 3,200 to private persons. Over 41,000 of the total were distributed within Bengal, including nearly 3,200 plants for the Victoria Memorial grounds. Over 2,150 plants were received. Of seed 1,677 packets and 291 lbs., including 128 lbs. to New Delhi, were distributed, and 338 packets in addition to the usual consignment of Mahogany seed from Kew were received. The foreign distribution included Great Britain, France, Spain, French Morocco, Nigeria, Egypt, the Sudan, British East Africa, South Africa, Mesopotamia, the Straits Settlements, the Philippines, Java, the United States of America, West Indies, Chile, Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand.

3. Herbarium and Library.—The extra work thrown on the Curator of the Herbarium by his also officiating as Superintendent, and the absence for a considerable time of one of the two Government of India Systematic Assistants, left no time for research work, but the usual routine was carried out. About 4,000 specimens were added to the collection, the chief contributions being from the Philippines, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Gray Herbarium United States of America, and the Botanic Gardens of Zurich, Singapore and Buitenzorg. Distribution has been resumed to a limited extent and a large number of specimens have been assembled for ultimate distribution. As usual, valuable help has been given by Messrs. Debbarman and Narayanswami of the Botanical Survey of India. Library work has been carried out on wonted lines.

4. Publications.—The plates for Vol. XII, Part II of the Annals, which up to neat end of the year had remained unsorted, were arranged in volume sets, and distribution cases made for them. The work will be distributed as soon as possible.

5. Financial.—On the allotment of Rs. 1,19,000 there was a saving of Rs. 26,116-6-8, over Rs. 24,100 of which was on salaries, owing to officiating incumbencies in some posts and vacancies in others. The revenue was Rs. 3,893-14.

6. Staff.—**Superintendent.**—Mr. C. C. Calder, officiating to 16th January 1921, thereafter Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Gage, I.M.S., substantive. **Curator of Herbarium.**—Mr. C. C. Calder, throughout the year. **Curator of Garden.**—Mr. P. V. Osborne.—officiating up to 13th December 1920, thereafter Mr. G. T. Lane, substantive. **Assistant Curator.**—Mr. W. V. North,—up to 30th April 1920, thereafter Mr. N. Mitra, officiating. **Overseers.**—Messrs. N. Mitra and M. Jones, throughout the year. **Head clerk.**—Babu D. N. Basu, throughout the year.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1529

CALCUTTA GARDENS.

The removal of restrictions as to employment and rates of payment of labour has enabled these gardens to recover to a considerable extent from their last year's unsatisfactory condition, but there is still difficulty in obtaining suitable labour. In addition to routine work, the Eden Gardens ride was entirely re-levelled and re-grassed. Mr. S. N. Basu, Overseer, and Babu K. C. Maity, Head Mali, officiated, respectively, as Assistant Curator and overseer throughout the year. There was a saving of Rs. 10,290-1-8 on the allotment of Rs. 41,002, more than half the saving being on salaries, due to the vacancy in the Assistant Curatorship.

LLOYD BOTANIC GARDEN, DARJEELING.

The work of this garden was carried out on the usual lines, and there is nothing special to report. Mr. G. H. Cave, the Curator, went on leave from the 20th June 1920, from which date Mr. W. V. North has officiated as Curator. There was a saving of Rs. 877-3-9 on the allotment of Rs. 15,744.

A. T. GAGE, LIEUT.-COL., I.M.S.;
Superintendent.

PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP, 1921.

Consolidated Statement for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

(This Forecast deals with estimates of area only. Estimates of culture are dealt with in the Final Forecast.)

Area.—The estimated area under jute in the three Provinces is 1,536,802 acres, a decrease of 971.871 acres, or about 39 per cent. on last year's final figures.

The consolidated figures are as follows:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	ESTIMATED ACREAGE UNDER JUTE.		DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRELIMINARY FORECAST, 1921, AND FINAL FORECAST, 1920.		
	1920.		1921.	Preliminary.	Increase.
	Preliminary.	Final.			
Bengal (including Cooch Behar).	2,198,704	2,205,323	1,343,202	.....	862,121
Bihar and Orissa ...	177,832	178,750	106,400	.....	72,350
Assam ...	125,100	124,600*	87,200	.....	37,400
Total ...	2,501,636	2,508,673	1,536,802	.....	971,871

* Revised.

The Departmental Preliminary Forecasts for each of the three Provinces are appended.

G. EVANS,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1921.

[*Gratis.*]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop in Bengal, 1921.

(*NOTE.—On an average of five years ending 1918-19, the area under jute to which this forecast relates represents 68·2 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)*

The present forecast deals only with the estimates of area sown and the present condition of the crop, based on information received through the agency of the panchayats, as in previous years.

Area sown.—The district returns shown a total area sown of 1,343,202 acres, being a decrease of 862,121 acres or about 39 per cent. over the final figures for 1920. The decrease may be attributed chiefly to the low price of jute obtained for the two preceding crops and the large carry over; also to the high price of food-stuffs which induced cultivators to grow more paddy in place of jute.

Character of the season.—During the latter part of January good rain fell throughout the province. The preparatory operations were, in consequence, carried on favourably in North and East Bengal, with the result that a good deal of sowings commenced in the low-lying tracts during the month of February. Excessive rain fell in the first half of March and retarded both the ploughing and sowing operations for a while, but dry weather followed up to the first week of April and enabled a large area to be brought under cultivation. Continuous rainfall during the latter part of April made weeding difficult in North and in parts of East Bengal and consequently stunted the growth. The dry spell that followed during the first part of May, however, helped the plants to recover from the effects of wet weather in the water-logged tracts, but it affected the crop on high land. The early rise of the rivers later on caused damage to the low-land crop in parts of North and East Bengal and has necessitated premature harvesting in those tracts. The high land crop, on the other hand, is reported to be faring well. In the Western districts, deficient rainfall in May delayed sowings, but rainfall in June facilitated the operations generally.

Present state of the crop.—The present condition is fair in East and North and poor in West Bengal.

Stock in hand.—A large balance of last year's crop is held in the districts.

G. EVANS.

Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th July 1921.

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Jute Forecast of 1921.

DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER JUTE—		Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of 1920.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year, and whether the date was early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.		
	Last year. (Final figures.)	This year.			1	2	3
	Acre.	Acre.					
24-Parganas	67,712	58,188	Little	End of May and beginning of June; late.	Decrease in area is due to want of timely rain and to preference given to the cultivation of food-crops, especially potato, of which the market price is high.		
Kadra	88,163	81,025	Much in Kushtia, Haorahat and Meherpur subdivisions and little elsewhere	Beginning of June; late.	Owing to unfavourable weather at sowing time, the cultivation and growth of the crop was greatly impeded, but the conditions are favourable now.		
Murshidabad	18,111	4,768	About half of last year's crop.	June; late ...	Decrease in area is mainly due to late rain and partly to low price during the last two successive years and to uncertainty about its future price.		
Jamuna	30,330	28,465	Much	April-May; late in Magura and Narail subdivisions and normal elsewhere.	The effects of weather on the cultivation and growth of the crop have been favourable and the present condition is good.		
Khulna	9,000	6,075	Little	April	Decrease in area is due to fall in price of jute and to undisposed of stock from last year's crop and also to generally unfavourable weather at sowing time in some places. The recent rainfall has considerably improved the condition. Slight damage was done by insects in parts of Magura and Bangaon subdivisions.		
Bardhaman	5,721	1,396	Much ... ... ...	... ...	Decrease in area is due to fall in the price of jute and also to want of timely rain. The weather has not been favourable. The present condition is not good.		
Midnapore	7,903	5,413	Much in Ghatia subdivision.	May and June; late ...	Decrease in area is due to want of rain at sowing time and to great difficulty experienced by the cultivators in disposing of last year's stock.		
Bhagalpur	20,300	10,623	Much	Radar—End of April; normal. Berampore—April and beginning of June; late. Arunnagar—Beginning of June; late.	Decrease in area is due to the following causes :— (1) Dullness of jute market and low price of jute obtained last two years. (2) Large stock of unsold jute of last year. (3) Extension of rice cultivation to supplement the low stock of rice. (4) Want of adequate rain at sowing time.		
Birbhum	9,674	4,306	Much	First week of June; late.	Nearly half the crop sown has been damaged in the Radar subdivision for want of rain. The recent rain has improved the condition much.		
Darjiling	26,607	47,400	Little	Beginning of April; normal.	Decrease in area is due to bad weather conditions this year and to most of last year's produce remaining unsold. There was a little rain at the commencement of sowing. Subsequently there was a long drought, and the crop had suffered a good deal. Since the last fortnight, however, there have been good showers and the present condition is fair.		
Dinajpur	66,615	62,547	Some	April; normal.	Decrease in area is due to the continued low price of the crop.		
Malda	66,415	62,547	Some	April; normal.	More rain was needed at sowing time. About a fourth of the crop was damaged in the Nator subdivision by drought. The present condition is promising.		
Jalpaigeri	55,300	18,860	Much	Middle of April; normal.	Decrease in area is mainly due to low price of jute. The weather has been favourable and the present condition is fair.		
Darjeeling	3,000	1,061	Little	April; normal.	Decrease in area is due to dull market last year and to unusually heavy rainfall.		
					More than half the crop was damaged by heavy rainfall. The present condition is bad.		
					Decrease in area is due to low price obtained last year. The weather has not been favourable. Insufficient rainfall in April and May has retarded the growth of the crop. The present condition is still good.		

DISTRICT.	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER JUTE—		Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of 1920.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally com- menced this year, and whether the date was early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICER.		
	Last year (final figures).	This year.			1	2	3
	Acre.	Acre.					
Rangpur	261,684	140,826	Much	March : normal	... ...	Decrease in area is due to— (1) prevailing low prices; (2) want of a ready market; and (3) large stocks in hand remaining unsold for some time.
Bogra	74,790	50,000	Much	March : normal	... ...	Decrease in area is due mainly to low price of jute. The weather was favourable at first, but drought afterwards affected the growth. The present condition is bad.
Patna	95,124	81,676	Much	Normal	... ...	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute. At sowing time, the weather was favourable, but a long period of drought intervening has retarded the growth of the crop. The crop may recover owing to favourable weather later on. Sudden rush of flood-water has damaged the crops greatly in low-lying areas of the district. The present condition is fair on the whole.
Malda	19,000	14,000	A little	Middle of June	... ...	Decrease in area is due to the following causes:— (1) Continued drought at sowing time. (2) Fall in price of jute. The weather has not been favourable. The sowing was much delayed and the growth of the crop much retarded owing to want of rain. The present condition is not good.
Dacca	244,911	180,000	Much	Middle of February to end of April : normal.	... ...	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and to considerable stock remaining over from last year. The weather was favourable at the beginning of the sowing time, but owing to continuous drought later on the plants could not thrive well. Excessive rain recently has retarded the growth and early flood has damaged the plants on low land. The present condition is not good.
Mymensingh	550,561	380,268	None	Beginning of April : normal.	... ...	Decrease in area is due to contraction of jute cultivation owing to stock of jute remaining in hand. The weather at sowing time was favourable, but subsequently drought and heavy rain have checked the growth. The flood has damaged the crop on some lands. The present condition is fair.
Faridpur	919,100	143,000	About two acres	Middle of March : normal.	... ...	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and high price of rice. There was drought at sowing time but the weather has been subsequently favourable. Sudden and early fall of water, however, has caused premature harvesting to some extent and also heavy rainfall in April has affected the crop in some places in the Gopalganj subdivision.
Bakarganj	37,000	19,412	Much	Beginning of March to middle of April ; early.	... ...	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and to high price of rice. Excessive rainfall in March damaged the crop to a great extent. Subsequently drought has retarded the growth of the crop. The present condition is fair.
Chittagong	200	200	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Tippera	219,000	173,000	Little	Barabati—End of March : normal. Elsewhere— beginning of April : normal.	... ...	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and to unseasonable rainfall with the culicitors. The weather was favourable at sowing time. Subsequently untimely good caused by excessive rain has damaged the crop in the Barabati and Brahmaputra subdivisions. About 40 per cent. of the crop has been damaged in the latter subdivision. The crop would have been a bumper one but for the recent heavy rain. The present condition is good.
Noakhali	36,164	6,500	About a fourth of last year's crop.	Early in March : normal.	... ...	Decrease in area is due to fall in price. There was heavy rainfall at sowing time. In May there was not much rain and the effects on the growth of the crop are not very favourable. The present condition is fair.
Total for Bengal	22,109,903	1,230,064	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
4/- for Coash Betar	24,121	11,147	Much in Mathabhanga and Mathuram sub- divisions and a little elsewhere.	End of normal.	March :	... ...	Decrease in area is due to low price of jute and to unfavourable weather at sowing time. Constant and untimely heavy rainfall has retarded the sowing and stunted the growth. Owing to incessant rain, there was an early flood this year which has destroyed the plants in places and prevented weeding operations. The present condition is bad on the above.
GRAND TOTAL	2,795,823	1,343,303	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...

APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall in inches from February to June each year from 1918 to 1921.

NOTE.—The figures given above are the averages for all the rainfall stations in each district.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bihar and Orissa, 1921.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1916-17, the area under jute to which the Bihar and Orissa forecast relates represents about 8·2 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

The present forecast deals only with the estimated area sown. It gives also a general survey of prospects, but makes no reference to the probable outturn either in percentage figures or in bales.

2. Acreage.—The estimated area sown during the current and four preceding years in round numbers is given below:—

Year.	Acreage.
1917	223,300
1918	149,300
1919	203,400
1920	178,800
1921	106,400

3. Weather conditions.—In March the rainfall was above the normal in Champaran and Purnea and below the normal in the rest of the jute districts. In April it was above the normal in Purnea, Bhagalpur, Champaran and Muzaffarpur, but below the normal in the remaining three districts. In May it was below the normal everywhere. The rainfall in June, though somewhat below the normal everywhere, has done immense good to the crop.

4. District returns.—The total area under jute, as reported by the District Officers, is estimated in round numbers at 106,400 acres, as compared with 178,800 acres shown in the corresponding forecast of last year and 177,800 acres reported in the final forecast of last year. The decrease in area sown this year was mainly in Purnea, where it is attributed to the heavy fall in the price of jute and also to the non-co-operation movement. Short rainfall at the time of sowing is responsible for the shortage in area in the Santal Parganas, Cuttack and Balasore. Sowings were still going on in parts of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas and Balasore at the time of report.

5. Condition and prospects.—The condition of the crop is, on the whole, fair.

6. General.—The quantity of jute which remains from the crop of 1920 is reported to be much in Purnea and Balasore and small in the remaining districts.

The statement below compares the area under jute in this province this year with the preliminary and final figures of last year:—

NAME OF PROVINCE.	ESTIMATED ACREAGE UNDER JUTE.				DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRELIMINARY FORECAST, 1921, AND FINAL FORECAST, 1920.	
	1920.		1921.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.	Final.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
Bihar and Orissa	177,800	178,800	106,400	.....	.....	72,400

E. L. TANNER,
Officiating Director of Agriculture,
Bihar and Orissa.

PATNA,
The 2nd July, 1921.

APPENDIX I.

First Forecast of the Jute Crop of Bihar and Orissa, 1921.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Total area of the district.	Estimated total area under cultivation.	Estimated normal area under jute. This figure has been arrived at by taking the average of 10 years immediately preceding the year to which this forecast relates.)	ESTIMATED AREA UNDER JUTE		Whether much little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of 1920.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DISTRICT OFFICERS.
					Last year (1920). (Final figures.)	This year (1921).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tirhat	Champaran	Acre. 2,250,000	Acre. 1,480,000	2,000	Acre. 1,400	Acre. 1,800	A little	Middle of April to beginning of May.	The weather and rainfall conditions are now favourable for the growth of the crop. They were not quite favourable in the beginning. The condition of the crop is good now. The date of sowing was normal in the Sadr subdivision and somewhat late in the Bettiah subdivision; they have been completed. The decrease in area sown this year is due to low prices obtained by the cultivators last year.
	Muzaffarpur	1,962,334	1,037,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	Nil	Last week of March.	The weather and rainfall have not been favourable. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was normal. Sowing has not yet been completed; it depends upon the condition of the weather and rainfall. The figures are under investigation and an explanation of the increase will be submitted in the next forecast.
	Bhagalpur	2,001,000	1,684,100	1,267	1,100	1,175	Very little	June	Sowing has not been completed.
Biharpur	Purnia	2,100,148	1,004,400	300,000	150,000	86,000	Much	March	Owing partly to heavy fall in the price of jute and partly to non-co-operation movement much less area has been cultivated with this crop during the current year. The recent rains have done immense good to the crop and a favourable outcome is expected. The condition of the crop is fair.
	Rantai Parbhoga	2,450,400	1,717,000	3,100	800	800	Little remains in Pakaur, but much in Hajipur.	First week of June.	Decrease in area in comparison with the normal area is due to want of rain at the time of sowing. Now that the rains have set in there is likelihood of more lands being sown.
	Outback	2,340,307	1,333,000	10,100	10,000	10,000	Very little	First week of May.	The weather and rainfall have not been favourable for the growth of the crop. The condition of the crop is fair. The date of sowing was late. Sowings have been almost completed. The decrease in area sown this year is due to want of rain in April and May last which affected the preparation of lands for the crop. The area under the crop is likely to be even hereafter.
Orissa	Balasore	1,337,631	600,000	2,000	2,100	1,000	Much little remains in the hands of the cultivators owing to low demand for export.	Second week of June.	Jute is generally sown in the month of April, but this year as there was no rain, the sowing was made late and also on small area as the outcome of last year could not be dismissed of owing to less demand for export.
	Total	17,723,665	10,309,800	932,657 or 10 round numbers 234,700	176,730 or 10 round numbers 176,000	106,330 or 10 round numbers 106,000			

APPENDIX II.

Statement of Rainfall in inches from February to June each year from 1918 to 1921.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Rainfall in February.					Rainfall in March.					Rainfall in April.					Rainfall in May.					Rainfall in June.				
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	1918	1919	1920	1921	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	1918	1919	1920	1921	
Chatrapur ...	NIL	0.25	0.41	NIL	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.07	2.19	0.45	NIL	2.04	7.49	1.31	1.16	0.37	10.68	6.94	6.75	7.60					
MusaGapor ...	NIL	0.18	0.78	NIL	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.39	1.28	0.69	0.30	1.00	3.95	1.98	0.75	1.05	8.91	8.17	8.49	2.78					
Bhagalpur ...	0.00	0.89	1.14	0.00	0.08	0.03	1.68	0.88	1.14	0.64	0.04	1.02	5.67	2.79	1.78	1.70	10.94	9.64	9.39	6.00					
Purnea ...	0.01	0.07	1.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	1.18	0.76	3.50	1.07	0.44	2.91	7.77	3.96	3.88	4.82	15.00	19.56	8.75	3.64					
Santal Parganas ...	0.01	0.73	0.82	0.08	0.07	0.23	2.02	0.83	1.38	0.63	0.15	0.92	4.12	2.97	1.89	1.15	11.82	11.37	4.54	8.91					
Gatkaik ...	NIL	1.12	1.06	0.12	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	1.43	1.76	0.62	0.41	6.12	3.30	2.90	1.10	11.68	10.51	8.00	3.68					
Balasore ...	0.00	2.03	1.06	0.31	0.03	0.07	2.68	0.61	1.09	2.60	2.03	2.07	6.98	3.88	3.34	2.15	8.78	12.74	3.10	4.63					

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, ASSAM.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop in Assam, 1921.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1916, the area under jute in Assam represents some 3·5 per cent. of the total area under jute in British India.)

1. Character of the season.—Following a dry February the weather at sowing time was wet, especially in the Assam Valley; since then there has generally been continuously heavy rain seriously affecting the growth of the crop. Floods in Cachar, Sylhet, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur and Garo Hills have damaged the crop considerably in low lands.* The prospects are everywhere worse than last year, except in Nowgong.

2. Area sown.—The total area under jute, according to the Deputy Commissioners' estimates, has decreased by over 30 per cent. from that of last year, i.e., from 124,600 acres in 1920 to 87,200 acres in 1921. The decrease occurred practically in all districts, owing mainly to the very low price of jute and the unfavourable weather conditions.

3. Stock.—As reported by the Deputy Commissioners much jute still remains in Goalpara, which is the chief jute-growing district, while in the other districts there is little stock.

J. McSWINEY,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam.

SHILLONG,
The 2nd July, 1921.

Statement showing the consolidated acreage figures of jute in Assam, 1921.

NAME OF PROVINCE.	ESTIMATED ACREAGE UNDER JUTE.			DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PRELIMINARY FORECAST OF 1921 AND THE FINAL FIGURE OF 1920.	
	1920.		1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Preliminary.	Final.	Preliminary.		
	1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Assam ...	125,100	124,600*	87,200	.....	37,400

* Actual final figure.

APPENDIX I.

Preliminary Forecast of the Jute Crop of Assam for 1921.

DISTRICT.	Normal area under jute.	AREA UNDER JUTE.		DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FIGURES NOW ESTIMATED FOR 1921 AND THE FINAL OF 1920.		Whether much, little or no jute remains in the district from the crop of 1920.	Date by which the sowing of the crop generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	REMARKS BY DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.
		Final of 1920.*	Now estimated for 1921.	Increases.	Decreases.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cachar	... Acres. 300	Acres. 300	Acres. 300	Acres. ----	Acres. 100	Nu ... --	Middle of April : normal.	The decrease in area as compared with the actual of last year is due to the fall in price of jute and unfavourable weather. There was drought in February followed by excessive rain afterwards, which stopped growth. The condition of the crop is worse than last year.
Sylhet	... 16,000	14,200	13,100	... ---	2,100	Little ... --	Beginning of April : normal.	The wet weather at sowing time and the low price of jute account for the decrease in area as compared with last year; heavy rain at the beginning of June submerged the crop in the low-lying tracts.
Gauhati	... 43,600	36,900	29,300	... ----	37,700	A great quantity of jute remains in the district owing to low prices in Calcutta	Mid-March : normal.	There was a great decrease in the area from that of previous year owing to the poor prices of jute last year and wet weather at the time of sowing; subsequent further heavy rains and floods which affected cultivation and growth have caused considerable damage.
Assam	... 46,100	38,900	32,300	... ----	3,500	Little remains ... --	Twelfth March : early.	The excessive rainfall at sowing time is responsible for the decrease in area. The constant heavy rainfall and early floods has retarded growth and caused serious damage.
Darrang	... 7,000	11,400	9,300	... ----	2,100	None still remains in stock.	Middle of April : normal.	The decrease in area is due to wet weather at sowing time and very low prices. The weather continues to be unfavourable up till now.
Nowrangpur	... 5,700	21,200	20,300	... ----	1,000	Little ... --	20th March : early.	The decrease is due to the low price of jute. The weather up till now has been good and the outcome is expected to be better than last year.
Gobindgarh	... 300	300	400	100 ... ----	... ----	Little jute remains	Middle of April : normal.	The difference is due to ordinary fluctuations. The condition of weather continues to be wet, affecting growth to some extent. The outcome is not likely to be better than last year.
Lakhimpur	... 300	200	100	... ----	100	Nu ... --	1st April : normal	The weather has been rainy and unfavourable for the cultivation and growth of the crop. Rain and floods have done damage in North Lakhimpur. The outcome is likely to be worse than last year.
Garo Hills (Plains portion).	... 6,100	6,200	3,300	... ----	300	Very little ... --	5th April : normal	The very low price of jute last year accounts for the decrease in area. Weather was rainy at sowing time, but there was bad drought in May followed by heavy rains at the beginning of June. Floods caused serious damage in the low-lying villages. The present condition except in high lands is very bad and outcome is expected to be below normal.
Total	... 64,100	156,600	87,300	100 ... ----	37,600			

* Actual final figures.

APPENDIX II.

Statement of rainfall from February to June each year from 1918-21.

DISTRICT.	RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY.				RAINFALL IN MARCH.				RAINFALL IN APRIL.				RAINFALL IN MAY.				RAINFALL IN JUNE.			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Cachar	—	—	—	—	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sylhet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gauhati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kamrup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Darrang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nongong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sibsagar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lakhimpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garo Hills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Figures are taken from weather and crop reports as far as available.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE TOWN OF CALCUTTA AND ITS SUBURBS FOR THE YEAR 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 18TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 2230Pl.

READ—

The annual report on the Police Administration of the town of Calcutta and its suburbs for the year 1920.

MR. R. CLARKE, C.I.E., the Commissioner of Police, was on leave from the 12th March to the 9th November, and Mr. Roddis acted for him during this period.

2. One of the outstanding features of the year's administration was the growing dissatisfaction of the subordinate staff with their pay and prospects. A small increase of pay had been granted to constables in 1918, but the cost of living continued to increase, and wages offered by private employers rose correspondingly, with the result that the standard of pay in the Calcutta police again fell below the point at which there is a reasonable equilibrium between the demand for and the supply of recruits. Resignations and desertions, and the failure of recruiting measures, showed that an amelioration of the economic conditions of the subordinate ranks was an imperative and immediate necessity. The pay of constables, head constables and sergeants was accordingly raised further in October 1920. Subsequently further increases were sanctioned for constables and head constables, together with the grant of railway warrants to men proceeding on leave. It is satisfactory to note that recruitment has since improved and resignations are fewer. The pay of the upper subordinate ranks was raised after the close of the year.

3. The Commissioner draws attention to the increase in the number of cases of robbery and to the connected problem of dealing with the *goonda* or hooligan element. Representative opinion was consulted on the proposal to confer power on the executive to remove from the city desperate and dangerous characters of this class, the majority of whom are foreigners to Bengal, but the suggested remedy was not viewed with entire favour. Meanwhile a special police staff has been appointed to investigate the problem more thoroughly and to co-ordinate measures for dealing with it so far as existing difficulties will allow. The considerable increase in the number of bad livelihood cases is due to the more vigorous action directed against *goondas*. The rise in the number of prosecutions for gambling and cruelty to animals is also noticeable, as also the absence of serious rioting, although the industrial unrest led to a very marked increase in the number of strikes.

4. The work of the Public Vehicles Department, comprising motor vehicles and hackney carriage branches, which was established during the year, continued to grow in magnitude and complexity. The number of motor vehicles registered was 3,701 as compared with 1,745 in 1919, and 741 in 1918, while to enforce compliance with the traffic and motor vehicles rules, 12,176 cases were reported as against 2,891 in 1919. Even so, the number of persons killed or injured in the streets by motor vehicles in 1920 was nearly double the number in 1919. The ministerial staff of the department was strengthened during the year, and an increase in the executive staff has since been sanctioned. The revision of the rules, particularly with reference to taxi-cabs, which is now under contemplation, and the increased supervision

1542 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921.

and control rendered possible with the larger staff will, it is hoped, succeed in raising the standard of the motor car service and in rendering the streets more safe.

5. For financial reasons, little was done during the year towards solving the problem of accommodation for the police in Calcutta. The new hospital is approaching completion, but it was not found possible to construct much wanted buildings for police stations and staff. The yearly rent paid to private owners rose by Rs. 92,468 to Rs. 4,01,958, and the total must continue to increase as leases fall in and are renewed at higher rates owing to the rise in the value of house property. The Commissioner's proposals for a house building scheme to be financed from a loan were examined by Government, and further details are awaited.

6. The Governor in Council has read with pleasure the list of officers who have been commended for good work by the Commissioner of Police. The conduct and discipline of the force were satisfactory. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Clarke and Mr. Roddis for maintaining a high standard of efficient administration.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the resolution and a copy of the report be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Governor in Council,

J. DONALD,
Chief Secretary
to the Government of Bengal (offg.).

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1543

Capital stations of Texas with a population of 30,000 and over, or the *Bureau's* presidency for the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1921.

2000-2001

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Director of Public Health, Bengal (offy).

CALCUTTA:
The 15th July 192

*Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 30,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday,
the 18th June 1921.*

No.	Town.	POPULATION UNDER ADMINISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			MURTS BORN IN 1920.			DRAWS REGISTRED.												
		Male	Female	Total	Still-born number (excluding still-births).	Still- born number registered (including still- births).	Total	Plague.	Fever.	Typho- ery and diarrhoea.	Influenza.	Other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1	Calcutta ...	607,874	288,393	896,067	268	16	71	...	2	38	50	80	16	162	310	109	419	322	291	523
2	Asanil Mining Settlement.	161,680	147,540	309,220	162	...	22	...	...	24	14	27 ^a	3	64	79	75	154	...	22	...
3	Howrah ...	114,829	64,560	179,389	65	2	14	1	...	23	92	26	...	26	67	45	102	77	56	132
4	Dacca ...	63,091	45,460	108,551	60	3	...	...	...	18	4	5	4	14	28	17	46	28	18	46
5	Manikula ...	31,735	22,052	53,767	11	1	2	...	...	6	3	9	...	10	16	15	30	17	11	28
16 Perganas		Bhatpara ...		34,739	15,676	50,414	12	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	3	12	2	14

* Including deaths from influenza.

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.B.C.S., D.P.H.,
Director of Public Health, Bengal (Offg.).

CALCUTTA,
The 15th July 1921.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 18th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week rainfall was general throughout the province. The fall was heavy in North and in parts of East Bengal and generally light to moderate elsewhere. Transplantation of winter paddy is proceeding. Cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on in low lands of Eastern Bengal. Weeding continues in the western districts. The prospects of ripe autumn paddy are generally reported to be satisfactory in East Bengal, but those of other crops are fair. The average price of common rice for the province has risen by about 0·11 per cent. as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN GRAMS PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	24-PARGANAS	Inches.			
1	Diamond Harbour.	3·18	4½	4½	Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy and weeding of jute continue. More rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient.
	Barrackpore	2·71	5	5	
	Barasat	2·58	5	5½	
	Basirhat	1·45	5	5	
2	NADIA	5·75	5½	6½	Weather favourable to cultivation of jute. Weeding of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute continues. Prospects of standing crops are fair.
	Kushtia	3·33	5½	5	
	Meherpur	9·59	6½	(n)	
	Chuadanga	8·57	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat	3·16	5½	6	
3	MURSHIDABAD	2·25	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good. More rain is wanted for transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy. Fodder is becoming scarce in Kandi subdivision. No large import and export of rice. Cattle-disease is reported from Kandi subdivision.
	Ialbagh	2·82	5½	5½	
	Jangipur	2·39	6	6	
	Kandi	0·73	6	6	
4	JESSORE	4·97	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jute and paddy is going on. Damage to jute by insect pest is reported from Magura and Jhenidah subdivisions. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah	4·36	7½	7½	
	Magura	4·35	8	8	
	Narail	3·74	7	7	
	Bongaon	0·63	6	6	
5	KHULNA	2·04	6½	6½	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy and sowing for seedlings continue. More rain is wanted for preparing seed-beds in saline areas.
	Satkhira	9·47	6½	6	
	Bagerhat	4·29	6½	6½	

(n) Not reported

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER HUNDRED.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1		Inches.	1	4	5
6	BURDWAN ...	2.51	5	5	Weather rainy. Transplantation of winter paddy is proceeding except in Sadar, where it is making a slow progress on account of scanty rainfall. Ploughing and sowing for paddy seedlings are progressing. Condition of jute has improved but that of sugarcane poor.
	Asansol ...	3.29	5½	5½	
	Katwa ...	4.01	5½	5½	
	Kalna ...	4.02	5½	5½	
7	BIRBHUM ..	1.90	6	6	Rain is badly wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is dear.
	Rampurhat...	2.65	5½	5½	
8	BANKURA ...	2.58	5½	5½	Export of rice and paddy continue. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on in places, but more rain is wanted everywhere, particularly in Sadar and Vishnupur thanas. Cattle-disease still prevails in Ranibandh.
	Vishnupur...	1.84	5½	5½	
9	MIDNAPORE	4.00	5½	5½	Transplantation of winter paddy continues. Jute is thriving well. Condition and prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	2.44	5½	5½	
	Tamluk ...	2.71	5½	5½	
	Contai ...	5.27	5½	5½	
10	HOOGHLY ...	2.76	5	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is steady.
	Serampore ...	1.02	5	5	
	Arambagh ...	3.27	5½	5½	
11	HOWRAH ...	1.98	5	5	Weather seasonable. Condition of jute and sugarcane is fair. Transplantation of winter paddy has commenced. More rain is wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ulubaria ..	2.28	5½	5½	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR- BOALIA). Naogaon ...	4.40	6½	6½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Nator ...	4.01	5½	5½	
13	DINAJPUR ...	6.75	5½	6	Prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are good. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	10.93	5	6	
	Balurghat ...	2.39	5	6½	
14	JALPAIGURI	18.90	5	5½	Weather cloudy and rainy. Condition and prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are bad. Heavy rain retards transplantation of winter paddy. Condition of cattle is fair.
	Ajrapur ...	22.11	4½	5	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER KUDEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Inches.					
15	DARJEELING	10.91	4½	4½	Potatoes and maize are being harvested. <i>Marua</i> is being transplanted. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	17.46	5	5½	
	Siliguri ...	19.30	4½	5	
	Kalimpong ...	8.70	5½	5	
16	RANGPUR ...	8.79	5½	5½	Weather cloudy. Transplantation of winter paddy and harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute are going on. Steeping and washing of jute are in progress. New jute has appeared in Kurigram market. Prospects of standing crops are good. Price of rice is stationary everywhere except in Gaibandha. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari ...	9.30	6	6	
	Kurigram ...	10.49	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ...	8.22	7	5½	
17	BOGRA ...	4.55	6	6	Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy and preparation of land for winter paddy continue. Transplantation of winter paddy has commenced.
18	PABNA ...	6.01	5½	5½	Weather cloudy and partially rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	10.92	5½	5½	
19	MALDA ...	8.73	6	6	Weather hot and cloudy. Preparation of land for winter paddy continues. Prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> are improving. Fodder and water are sufficient.
20	COOCH BEHAR	22.69	5½	5½	Weather cloudy and rainy. Preparation of lands for and transplantation of <i>haimanta</i> seedlings are bring retarded to some extent owing to continuous heavy rainfall in low lands. Cattle-disease is reported to be prevalent in the interior. Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	5.98	6	6	Weather seasonable with frequent showers. The steeping of jute and harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy are continuing. The growth of standing crops is reported to be satisfactory. River level is rising. Fodder is sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	6.22	6½	6½	
	Narayanganj	3.66	6½	(n)	
	Munshiganj (a)	(n)	7½	7½	
22	MYMENSINGH	7.40	5½	5½	Weather seasonable with occasional showers. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and jute and transplantation of winter paddy are going on. <i>Aus</i> paddy is reported to have been damaged by flood in some low land tracts of Jamalpur and Netrokona subdivisions. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from Netrokona subdivision. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jamalpur ...	2.68	6½	7	
	Tangail ...	3.25	6	6	
	Netrokona ...	8.61	6½	7	
	Kishorganj ...	3.47	6½	7½	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kaparia Bhanga are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEE, PER MURERI		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
		Inches.			
23	FARIDPUR ...	4.35	{ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy continues. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	4.62	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Madaripur ...	4.19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Gopalganj (a)	4.29	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	3.85	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	2.59	6	6	
	Patuakhali ...	2.71	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Dakshin Sha- bazpur (Bhola).	0.75	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
25	CHITTAGONG	0.63	{ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy and transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy have commenced. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. <i>Panga</i>
	Cox's Bazar	(n)	(n)	6	
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	4.46	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather rainy. Harvesting and cutting of jute have commenced in Chandpur. Standing crops are doing well. Rinderpest is reported from Sadar and Brahmanbaria subdivisions.
	Brahman- baria.	5.05	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Chandpur ...	1.57	6	6	
27	NOAKHALI ...	7.57	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Weather rainy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Feni ...	5.41	6	6	
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	3.02	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of <i>jhum</i> paddy are good. Plough cultivation continues. Foot disease of cattle is still reported from Rangamati. Fodder is sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	7.11	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of winter paddy has begun. Cattle-disease is reported from two subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.

(a) The rainfall at Haridapur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.
 * Burma rice. (n) Not reported.

J. C. ROY,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 18th July 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1549

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

Mart.	PADDY (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return. 1	Next preceding return. 2	Corresponding return of 1920. 3	Corresponding return of 1919. 4	Corresponding return of 1918. 5	Corresponding return of 1917. 6	Corresponding return of 1916. 7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
Chota Nagpur ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burdwan ...	4 7 0	4 12 0	5 0 0	3 14 0	1 14 0	2 6 0	2 10 0
Kalna ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Raniganj	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Midnapore ...	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 2 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0
Chittagong ...	3 4 0	3 10 0	(c)	4 0 0	(c)	2 10 0	3 0 0
Chandpur ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dacca ...	4 6 0	2 10 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	2 4 0
Narayanganj	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mymensingh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madaripur ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pabna ...	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 14 0	6 3 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
Birajganj ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rangpur ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 12 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	2 14 0	2 4 0

Mart.	PADDY (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return. 1	Next preceding return. 2	Corresponding return of 1920. 3	Corresponding return of 1919. 4	Corresponding return of 1918. 5	Corresponding return of 1917. 6	Corresponding return of 1916. 7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
Chota Nagpur ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Burdwan ...	4 0 0	4 6 0	4 10 0	3 0 0	1 10 0	2 2 0	2 4 0
Kalna ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Raniganj	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Midnapore ...	2 14 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
Chittagong ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	(c)	2 9 0	2 14 0
Chandpur ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dacca ...	2 6 0	2 0 0	5 0 0	6 0 0	1 12 0	2 2 0	2 8 0
Narayanganj	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mymensingh	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Madaripur ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pabna ...	2 14 0	2 12 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	1 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
Birajganj ...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Rangpur ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 5 0	3 0 0	1 4 0	2 8 0	2 8 0

(c) Rembr.

1550 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

Mart.	Rice (BEST QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	9 8 0	9 8 0	9 18 0	9 8 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 14 0
Chittiahati ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 4 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 3 0	3 8 0	4 14 0	6 8 0
Chittagong ...	7 8 0	7 8 0	14 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	14 0 0
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	7 4 0	6 10 0	10 2 0	8 4 0	4 6 0	8 0 0	6 4 0
Karayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	7 12 0	7 12 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	7 4 0
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 4 0	8 8 0	4 8 0	8 4 0	8 8 0

Mart.	Rice (COMMON QUALITY).						
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.	Corresponding return of 1919.	Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.	Corresponding return of 1916.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0
Chittiahati ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	7 8 0	7 12 0	8 0 0	7 6 0	3 2 0	4 1 0	5 4 0
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	7 8 0	6 10 0	8 0 0	7 3 0	2 14 0	4 2 0	6 8 0
Chittagong ...	6 4 0	6 8 0	8 14 0	8 8 0	3 6 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	6 8 0	6 8 0	8 0 0	7 8 0	4 0 0	5 8 0	6 12 0
Karayanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	7 0 0	6 14 0	8 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	6 2 0
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	7 4 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 12 0	3 0 0	4 12 0	5 0 0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1551

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

Mart.	WHEAT.							
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.		Corresponding return of 1919.		Corresponding return of 1918.	
			30	31	32	33	34	35
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 0
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	(a)	4 9 0	5 12 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
Kulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	4 0 0	3 8 0	7 12 0	to 9 8 0	5 12 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olivedpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murshidabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	5 2 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	6 11 0	3 10 0	4 8 0	.....	.....
Rajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	12 0 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 0 0	5 0 0

Mart.	KALI DAL.							
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.		Corresponding return of 1919.		Corresponding return of 1918.	
			37	38	39	40	41	42
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	4 8 0	3 14 0
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	11 8 0	8 2 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0
Kulna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	7 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	10 8 0	7 0 0	8 12 0	6 8 0	5 8 0
Chittagong ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Olivedpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	5 0 0	3 12 0	11 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murshidabad ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 8 0	7 0 0	5 0 0

(a) Not available.

1552 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

Marts.	GRAM.							
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.		Corresponding return of 1919.		Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.
			65	66	67	68		
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	4 0 0	3 4 0
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan	—	—	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 0 0	7 0 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
Kalisna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raniganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midnapore	—	—	7 0 0	6 5 0	6 10 0	7 10 0	4 0 0	3 14 0
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacca	—	—	5 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	—	—	—
Narayanganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mymensingh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madaripur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pabna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shariatpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Marts.	ANNAS DAAL.							
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of 1920.		Corresponding return of 1919.		Corresponding return of 1918.	Corresponding return of 1917.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Calcutta	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burdwan	—	—	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 4 0	12 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0
Kalisna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raniganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midnapore	—	—	9 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	5 4 0	5 0 0
Chittagong	—	—	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 12 0	10 12 0	5 0 0	5 12 0
Chittagong	—	—	12 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	11 4 0	5 0 0	7 0 0
Chandpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacca	—	—	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	11 0 0	5 0 0	7 0 0
Narayanganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mymensingh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madaripur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pabna	—	—	10 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	5 0 0	7 4 0
Shariatpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangpur	—	—	—	—	—	(a)	5 0 0	7 0 0

(a) Not available.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

Marts.	LICHKHRI.			MURKAND.			GUR.			CHOTTA (UNEXHIBITED).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66
Calcutta	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Chittagong	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0
Darjeeling	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durgapur	10 0 0	11 0 0	10 12 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0
Kalna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raniganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midnapore	7 8 0	7 4 0	10 0 0	10 4 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
Chittagong	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Chandpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacca	10 0 0	10 0 0	11 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0
Narayanganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mymensingh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madaripur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pabna	8 4 0	8 0 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 8 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0	8 12 0
Rajshahi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0	7 12 0

Marts.	JUTS.			GUR.			BIDES (GOW).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
Calcutta	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) 12 0 0	(1) 12 0 0	(1) 12 0 0	10 0 0	75 0 0	90 0 0	95 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	450 0 0
(2) 11 3 0	(2) 11 3 0	(2) 11 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) 6 15 0	(3) 6 14 0	(3) 6 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durgapur	(a)	(a)	(a)	—	72 0 0	72 0 0	to 72 0 0	(a)	(a)
Kalna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raniganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Midnapore	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	75 0 0	to 100 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0
Chittagong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chandpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dacca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narayanganj	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mymensingh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madaripur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pabna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rajshahi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rangpur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Not available.
 (1) "Price of jar touts."
 (2) "Price of district touts."
 (3) "Weighted average price."
 (a) Not reported.

Wholesale prices-current of food-grains, salt, etc., in the under-mentioned marts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

Mart.	IRON.			SALT.			BENGAL OIL.		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87
Gulmohar ...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta ...	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0(d)	10 0 0(d)
Chittiahat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burdwan ...	12 0 0	14 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0(d)	13 0 0(d)
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Midnapore ...	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 10 0	4 4 0(d)	4 4 0(d)
to 10 0 0	to 10 0 0	to 11 0 0	to 12 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	2 7 0	2 15 0	3 0 0(c)	3 0 0(c)	3 0 0(c)
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	.....	.....	.....	3 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	4 0 0	4 5 0(d)	4 1 0(d)
Korbyanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0(d)	13 0 0(d)
to 15 0 0	to 15 0 0	to 14 0 0	to 25 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	17 0 0	17 0 0	21 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0(d)	4 0 0(d)

(a) Monkey brand.

(b) Rising Moon.

(c) Monga mark.

(d) Elephant.

Mart.	MUSTARD OIL.			FIREWOOD.			DAL (BENGAL).		
	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
				80	80	80	81	80	80
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Gulmohar ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
Chittiahat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 12 0
Burdwan ...	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 12 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 14 0	0 14 0	0 12 0
Kalna ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
Raniganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Midnapore ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	.....	.....
to 27 0 0	to 27 0 0	to 27 0 0	to 28 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	27 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandpur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Korbyanganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mymensingh ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madaripur ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pabna ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Sirajganj ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rangpur ...	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0

J. C. ROY,

for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACC, the 13th July 1921.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921.

DISTRICTS AND MUNIC.	Number.	QUANTITY PER RUPPE IN SEERS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.																			
		COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).						ARHAN (DAL) OR THUR, GAMJAB PEA (<i>Vigna radiata</i>).						SALT.	
		Average.	Cheapest.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.		
1	36-PANJAKAN.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.	R. CH.		
1	Choto Hati	4 9	4 9	4 4	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 9	4 9	4 9	11 0	12 0	10 10	
2	Mogra Hati	6 2	5 6	4 12	5 4	5 14	5 0	(a)	(a)	(a)	4 15	5 4	3 14	12 12	12 2	10 0	10 0	12 2	10 0	10 0	
3	Calcutta-Bellahghata	4 14	4 14	4 11	7 6	7 6	6 6	6 2	6 2	4 7	4 11	4 11	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		
	NADIA.																				
4	Gouri	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 10	7 1	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	12 4	12 4	11 4	11 4	11 4	
5	Ranaghat	6 0	6 0	4 8	6 0	6 12	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	MURSHIDABAD.																				
6	Borhampur	5 4	5 3	5 0	5 3	5 10	5 4	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	5 3	4 3	14 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
7	Kandi	6 0	6 0	5 2	6 2	6 2	5 4	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
8	Jagipur	5 4	5 3	5 12	5 12	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	
	JASCORE.																				
9	Badar	5 12	7 0	6 12	7 12	7 4	5 0	2 0	4 0	2 4	2 4	2 0	2 0	2 0	12 6	12 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	10 6	
10	Bangaon	5 5	5 11	4 11	6 6	6 10	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 3	4 0	4 0	3 2	3 2	12 12	12 12	12 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	KHULNA.																				
11	Badar	6 0	7 5	4 8	7 0	6 0	6 10	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	2 0	10 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	
12	Bagerhat	7 8	7 8	4 8	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	BORDWAH.																				
13	Badar	5 4	5 0	4 12	5 12	5 12	5 4	5 0	5 0	4 12	5 0	5 0	4 4	4 4	12 4	12 4	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
14	Kalna	5 1	5 0	4 10	5 2	5 9	4 12	6 11	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	BIRBHAM.																				
15	Buri	5 4	5 4	5 0	5 10	5 10	5 12	4 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	
16	Rampur Hati	6 0	6 0	5 10	6 0	6 0	5 12	6 0	4 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
	BANESWAR.																				
17	Badar	5 12	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
18	Vidishaipur	4 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 12	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 4	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	MONAPORE.																				
19	Badar	5 12	6 0	5 0	6 2	6 2	5 2	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	3 12	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
20	Datali	5 0	5 0	5 4	5 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
	HOOGLY.																				
21	Badar	5 0	5 0	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
22	Arambagh	6 11	5 11	5 0	5 14	5 14	5 6	7 0	7 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 4	10 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	
	HOWRAH.																				
23	Badar	5 0	5 4	5 0	5 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	13 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
24	Uluberia	5 4	5 4	4 8	5 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 4	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	
	RAJGARH.																				
25	Rampur-Boalia	5 10	5 12	4 8	5 0	5 5	5 10	6 4	6 0	5 0	5 10	5 13	4 0	12 5	12 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
26	Nator	5 0	5 12	4 8	5 2	5 0	4 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0
27	Dinajpur-Railway Bazar Hati	5 11	5 11	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 10	4 12	4 12	3 12	4 12	4 12	3 2	3 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
28	Jalpaiguri-Badar	4 12	5 12	4 12	5 12	5 0	5 4	4 12	4 0	4 4	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0

* Kankach.

(a) Not available.

Prices-current (retail) of food-grains, salt, etc., in the districts of Bengal for the second-half of June 1921—contd.

Division. District. Number.	DISTRICTS AND MAGTS.	QUANTITY PER RUPKK IN SKINS OF EIGHTY TOLAS.															
		COMMON RICE.						KALAI DAL (Phaseolus radiatus).			ANHAR (DAL) OR TILU CAJAN PEA (Cajanus indicus).			WHT.			
		AVERAGE.			Cheapest.			Present return.			Present return.			Present return.			
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
RAJSHAHI-BOBHLI	DARBANDI.	R. CR.	S. CR.	S. CR.	R. CR.	S. CR.	N. CR.	R. CR.	R. CR.	R. CR.	R. CR.	S. CR.	R. CR.				
	Dadar (n)	--	6 6	4 8	3 2	5 4	5 4	4 8	3 12	3 12	2 12	3 3	3 3	2 8	7 0	8 0	
	Gilligan	--	5 0	5 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	3 2	0	0 0	9 0	
	RANGPUR.																
	Hadar	--	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 10	5 10	5 12	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 8	4 0	8 0	8 0	
	Milphamari	--	6 0	5 12	4 12	6 4	6 4	4 8	4 8	4 8	4 0	4 8	4 6	4 0	11 0	9 0	
	Bogra-Bodur	--	5 12	6 0	4 10	6 0	6 2	5 1	4 0	4 0	3 0	4 0	3 12	3 0	9 12	9 12	
	PARNA.																
	Bodur	--	6 12	6 0	4 12	6 0	6 4	4 14	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	10 0	8 0	
	Hirapganj	--	5 12	6 0	4 4	6 4	6 0	4 12	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	4 0	9 0	8 0	
DACA.	MALDA.																
	Badar	--	5 12	5 12	4 8	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	4 0	14 0	12 0	
	Bolla-Newabganj	--	6 0	6 0	4 12	6 0	6 4	5 6	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	4 0	14 0	13 0	
	DACCA.																
	Beder	--	6 12	6 0	4 4	7 0	7 10	5 0	7 0	8 0	3 8	4 0	8 0	4 4	10 10	10 11	
	Mirkadam	--	6 0	6 2	5 0	7 4	7 8	5 0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10 0	10 0	
	HYMENBIRI.																
	Korishabad	--	5 0	5 0	4 0	6 0	6 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	10 0	10 0	
	Netrokona	--	6 10	6 12	4 8	7 0	7 4	4 10	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	10 0	10 0	
	PARIDPUR.																
DALLA.	Badar	--	6 0	6 0	4 4	6 12	6 12	4 8	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	3 8	3 8	11 0	8 0
	Rajbari	--	5 12	5 12	4 8	6 4	6 4	4 12	6 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	6 0	3 12	4 0	11 0	9 0
	BAGANBAR.																
	Borail	--	6 0	6 0	4 7	{ 7 4 16 6 12 } 7 0 { 6 0 6 0 } 6 11 { 6 0 6 0 } 6 11	6 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	3 12	3 12	11 0	10 10	10 0
	Pirogor	--	6 0	6 0	4 4		6 0	6 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10 0	9 0
	TIPPERA.																
	Chaitia	--	6 0	6 0	4 7	6 12	6 0	4 9	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	10 10	10 0
	Chandpur	--	5 12	5 12	4 8	7 10	7 0	6 12	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 10	4 0	12 0	9 0
	MOARHAL.																
	Kallola Hat	--	6 0	6 0	4 8	6 4	6 4	4 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	(*)	(*)	2 0	2 0	8 0	8 0
CHITTAGONG.	Fool Hat	--	6 0	6 12	4 6	6 0	6 0	{ 4 0 6 0 } 4 6 { 6 0 6 0 } 4 6	6 0	6 0	6 0	(*)	(*)	(*)	6 0	6 0	10 11
	CHITTAGONG.								4 0	4 0	4 0	(*)	(*)	(*)	6 0	6 0	12 0
	Hadar	--	6 0	6 0	5 0	6 12	6 0	5 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	12 0	8 0
	Gon's Bazar	--	6 0	6 0	5 0	(*)	(*)	(*)	5 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	3 0	12 0	8 0
	Ghatikong Tribal-Hajiganj.	110	6 0	6 0	4 8	6 0	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	2 0	2 0	9 0	8 0

• Karabash.

(6) *Murina fuscus*.

(4) No reply.

(四) 雷氏漏斗溶解度测定法

J. C. ROY,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 13th July 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921, 1557

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 16th July 1921.

Names of articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.			RETAIL PRICE PER SKEW.		
	From—	To—	From—	To—		
Rice—			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balam, coarse ...	7 5 0	7 10 0	0 3 3	0 3 6		
" medium	7 12 0	8 0 0	0 3 9	0 4 0		
Patnai, coarse	7 12 0	8 0 0	0 3 6	0 3 9		
" medium	8 4 0	8 10 0	0 3 9	0 4 0		
Nagra, coarse	8 4 0	.....	0 3 9	0 4 0		
" medium	8 8 0	8 12 0	0 3 9	0 4 0		
Dudhkalmi	8 11 0	.....	0 3 6	0 3 9		
Rangoon Boiled	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....	
Kajla	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....	
Wheat, Dudhia	6 14 0	.....	.....	.....
Gangajali	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Jamali	6 6 0	6 8 0	0 2 9	0 3 0		
Gram, Patnai (whole)	6 12 0	.....	0 3 6	0 4 0		
" dal	8 4 0	.....	0 5 6	0 6 0		
Mung " (Hari)	8 8 0	.....	0 5 0	0 5 6		
" " (Krishna)	8 0 0	.....	0 4 0	.....	
Arhar "	8 0 0	10 8 0	0 3 6	0 5 0		
Masur " (split) ...	6 4 0	7 6 0	0 2 9	0 3 0		
" " (Khanri)	8 12 0	.....	0 4 0	.....	
Kalai "	6 12 0	.....	0 3 3	0 3 6		
Salt	2 11 0	2 15 0	0 1 6	.....	
Sugar (Brown Java)	15 0 0	.....	0 7 0	.....	
Gur, Bheli	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....	
" Bhursat	.....	.....	0 5 0	.....	
Milk	8 0 0	12 0 0	0 5 0	.....	
Mustard Oil	22 0 0	24 8 0	0 11 0	0 12 0		
Flour (Country)	9 12 0	.....	0 4 6	.....	
Atta No. 3	6 15 0	.....	0 3 6	0 5 0		
" 2½	7 2 0	.....	0 3 6	0 5 0		
" B	10 10 0	.....	0 5 0	.....	
Suji	10 4 0	.....	0 5 0	.....	
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)	88 0 0	.....	2 0 0	2 4 0		
" [Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa (better kind), etc.]	81 0 0	83 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0		
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)	66 0 0	68 0 0	.....	.....
Maize	4 8 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
Potato	5 12 0	6 8 0	0 3 6	0 4 0		
Patal	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....	
Brinjal	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....	
Onion	3 12 0	4 0 0	0 2 6	0 3 0		
Fish, Rahu	30 0 0	35 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0		
Mutton (2nd class) ...	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....	
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes)	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 8 0		

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Seoidah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphanganj Market, Sova Bazar, Nutun Bazar, Raja Baba's Bazar, Kareya Bazar, Taitola Bazar, Mullick Bazar and Jagu Baba's Bazar.

J. N. MITRA,
for Commissioner, Presidency Division.

CALCUTTA, the 16th July 1921.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED I

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Station.	DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED I																				
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
PUNJAB	Panjab	Sanger Island	0.01	0.02	...	0.00	...	...	...	2.20	0.13	1.35	0.00	...	...	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.03	2.13	0.01	0.01
		Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.10	...	0.05	0.03	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Budge-Budge	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.20	...	0.05	0.13	...	...	0.27	1.60	...	0.30	...	...	...
		Canting Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.41	...	1.00	...	...	...	0.70	...	3.69	0.78	0.11	0.17	0.07
		Alipore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.41	...	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.07	...	0.09
		Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12	...	0.38	...	0.19	...	2.96	...	0.53	...	...	...	0.09
		Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	...	0.20	...	0.03	...	0.20	1.96	...	...	...	...
		Barrat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	...	0.40	...	0.04	...	...	1.70	1.68	...	...	...	...
		Burhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.01	0.70	0.20	...	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.05	...	1.44	0.17	...
		Gosba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.01	0.70	0.20	...	0.11	0.00	0.04	0.05	...	1.44	0.17	...
NADIA	Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.55	0.58	...	0.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.48	0.10
		Krishnagar	0.14	0.37	1.40	...	0.34	0.16	1.48	0.10
		Chaudanga	0.48	0.14	2.61	0.20	0.18	1.81	0.70	0.16	0.08	0.18	...	0.13	...
		Metherpur	0.10	0.13	0.28	1.00	0.46	0.90	0.28	0.08	0.18	0.13	...	0.07
		Kushhtia	0.10	...	0.20	...	0.27	0.24	...	0.03	0.13	...	1.10	...	...	0.11	0.18	...	0.63	0.02	...	0.13
		Haringhata	0.13	...	0.13	0.13
MURSHIDABAD	Murshidabad	Kandu	1.00	0.63	0.22	0.61	...	0.03	0.16	0.73	0.08	0.37	0.43	1.92	0.13	0.13
		Berhampore	0.36	0.66	1.95	1.00	1.16	2.40	0.57	0.59	0.02	0.05	1.16	0.02	...	0.05
		Lalbagh	0.09	0.06	0.37	0.37	0.90	2.61	...	0.14	...	1.17	1.24	0.05
		Azimganj	0.09	0.27	0.18	0.45	...	0.69	...	0.51	0.05
		Jangipur	0.13	0.63	0.12	0.12	...	0.30	...	1.36	...	0.94	0.05
		Latigaon	0.48	...	0.43	0.13	0.05
		Akriaganj	0.16	0.33	1.16	2.06	0.86	0.07	0.12	0.05
		Patkheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.54	0.82	1.41	1.01	...	...	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.85	0.34	0.13
		Dankail	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.22	0.74	0.26	1.00	...	...	0.07	0.12	0.06	0.07	0.85	0.34	0.13	
		Kalkaonanj (Jabaspore)	...	...	0.21	0.24	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	...	...	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13
JAMMU	Jammu	Narail	0.12	0.06	...	...	1.92	1.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	...	...	...	0.11	1.26	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.02
		Jeore	...	...	0.07	...	...	1.00	2.20	0.09	...	1.40	...	0.75	...	0.06	0.07	0.01	0.10	0.17	0.02	0.02
		Jhoola	...	...	0.76	...	...	1.90	1.30	2.55	...	1.05	0.68	...	0.16	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.07
		Magura	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.18	...	0.08	0.08	...	...	0.06	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
		Boogon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	...	...	0.06	0.02	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
KHULNA	Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.11	0.42	...	0.14	...	...	...	0.03	0.08	...	0.76	1.21	0.05	0.05
		Bagechhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.07	0.22	1.67	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.17	0.12	...	0.08	...	0.05
		Khulna	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.53	0.04	0.65	...	0.78	...	1.90	0.10	0.12	0.31	...	1.18	0.09	0.09
		Kaliranji	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.26	1.19	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
		Nakipar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.32	...	1.42	...	0.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.05
		Dumuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.70	1.46	...	...	...	1.00	0.89	0.00	0.12	...	...	0.05
		Rampal	0.10	...	0.08	0.29	0.08	0.05
		Kalaroa	0.49	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.41	1.00	0.05
		Paikgacha	0.18	...	...	0.27	1.99	0.08	0.15	0.35	0.60	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.40	0.08	0.16	0.12
		Mollahat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	...	...	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12
		Moraijanj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	...	...	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12
		Tala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	...	...	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.12
		Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.41	0.31	...	0.11	...	...	0.06	1.04	...	0.61	0.01	0.10	0.02
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.25	...	1.22	...	...	0.63	0.72	1.04	...	0.08	0.07	0.02
		Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.38	1.06	0.96	...	0.78	...	0.73	0.05	0.19	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01
		Amrapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.80	...	0.22	0.01	...	0.76	0.10	...	0.94	...	0.14	0.04	0.04
BARDHAMAN	Bardhaman	Manikpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.36	...	0.36	...	...	...	1.20	0.30	0.36	...	0.12	0.18	0.02
		Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.73	...	0.02	...	...	1.30	0.04	...	...	...	0.07	0.02
		Netampur	...	...	0.96	0.60	...	...	...	2.00	0.40	0.85	0.32	...	0.06	0.27	0.30	0.00	...	0.33	0.21	0.01
		Rampurhat	0.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	...	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.01
		Holpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.19	0.06
		Morai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
		Laibpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	0.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	...	0.01	...	...	0.13	0.03	1.30	0.17	0.07
		Vishnupur	...	...	...	...													

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1921.

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN

Division.	District.	Station.	Burdwan—Cossatot																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Midnapore	Contai	0.18 0.09	... ... ...	1.07 0.24	...	0.12 0.08	...	...	0.33 0.22	...	0.60 0.03	...	...	...	2.02 0.72	0.18 0.01	...	0.46 0.58	0.42 0.12	0.68 0.68
	Tanki	0.37	...	0.24	...	0.19 0.09	...	...	0.44 0.21	...	0.17 0.10	...	0.03 0.03	...	...	...	0.58 1.92	0.46 0.46	0.68 0.68	0.59 0.59
	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.41 1.19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.46 0.46	0.68 1.28
	Gintai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40 0.38	...	0.35 0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.12 0.12	1.28 1.28
	Kukrabati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.83 2.00	...	0.04 0.50	...	0.93 0.50	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08	0.40 0.40
	Amilgura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40 0.40
	Panskura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40 0.40
	Dantai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40 0.40
	Chandrakona*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40 0.40
	Pachet	...	...	...	...	1.19	0.07	...	0.86 1.92	...	2.43 0.06	0.79 0.06	...	...	...	...	...	0.47 0.47	1.79 1.79	3.03 3.03
	Bhagwanpur	0.06	0.19	1.54 1.06	2.10 0.40	...	0.43 0.43
	Kutirkri	0.80 1.06	4.33 4.33	0.10 0.10
	Nayabazar	0.36	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.50 0.50	...	0.50 0.50	...	0.68 0.68	...	...	...	...	...	1.16 1.16	0.6 0.6
	Silda (Beypore)	0.04	0.18	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.34 0.34	0.82 0.82
	Ardi).	0.09	0.06	...	0.20 0.11	...	0.06 0.16	0.37 0.37	0.67 0.67	0.30 0.30
	Gosdore	0.01	...	0.01	0.02 0.06	...	0.11 0.06	0.05 0.05	1.30 1.30	...
	Saldeni	0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.05	...	0.50 0.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narayanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.84 0.84
	Ramnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.25 1.25
	Mohanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.62 0.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.75 0.75
	Horia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10 0.05	...	0.30 0.30	...	...	...	...	...	1.42 1.42
	Jenka (Khejri)	...	...	...	...	0.48	0.17	...	0.10 1.30	...	1.30 0.41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.52 0.52	
	Nandigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.5	...	0.1 0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.25 0.25
	Moyna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30 0.30
	Pingla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08
	Narajole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30 0.30
Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15 0.07	...	0.67 0.64	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.67 0.71	...	0.78 0.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arambagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	Hazra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.32 0.17	...	0.94 0.66	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hobrook	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40 0.40	...	0.04 0.04	...	...	...	...	...	0.10 0.10
	Uluberia	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.83 0.50	...	0.02 0.02	...	...	...	...	...	0.03 0.03
	Antra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20 0.20
Bardia	Bardia	0.12	0.61	...	...	0.05	1.82	...	...	0.58 0.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40 0.40
	Nabir.	1.31	0.19	...	...	0.14	0.82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30 0.30
	Naniganj	0.03	0.34	0.02	...	...	0.03	1.06	...	0.44 0.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20 0.20
	Bilgrami	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10 0.06	...	0.10 0.06	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08
	Mindra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10 0.10
	Mahadevpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65 0.00	...	0.00 0.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.03 0.03
	Tunir	...	...	0.25	0.15	...	0.05	0.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.03 0.03
Dinajpur	Chauragain	1.35	0.95	...	...	0.18	1.00	...	...	0.58 0.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10 0.10
	Nitulpur	0.20	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20 0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.04 0.04
	Nawabganj	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08
	Gangarampur	0.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.21 0.21
	Ghatal	0.62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20 0.12	...	0.23 0.23	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08
	Samta	0.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.06 0.06	...	0.06 0.06	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08
	Ghatalpur	2.32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.00 0.16	...	1.66 1.76	...	2.00 2.00	...	...	...	...	...	0.21 0.21
	Teknaf	0.67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20 0.20
	Sankalpur	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08
	Joari	1.35	0.95	...	...	0.18	1.00	...	...	0.58 0.58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10 0.10
Jalpaiguri	Jaigaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08 0.08
	Almora Jharsa	0.63	4.13	2.85	2.27	3.27	0.6	1.60	...	0.53 0.52	...	2.85 2.82	0.50 0.50	0.93 0.93	0.60 0.60	...	...	...	0.42 0.42	0.07 0.07
	Parasata	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.52 0.34	...	0.34 0.22	...	0.71 0.41	0.10 0.10	0.01 0.01	...	...	...	0.12 0.12
	Dharmatala	0.27	0.71	...	...	0.02	0.34	...	...	2.71 1.12	...	1.09 1.09	0.41 0.41	0.10 0.10	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	...	...	0.28 0.28	
	Shantipur	0.29	5.41	1.49	0.02	...	0.28	0.2	1.12	1.02 1.02	...	1.02 1.02	0.07 0.07	0.07 0.07	0.01 0.01	...	...	0.01 0.01	0.10 0.10	
	Asansol (Agrahara)	0.02	5.78	2.00	8.12	3.30	5.80	8.70	21.20	5.49 5.49	8.65 8.65	0.18 0.18	0.40 0.40	0.04 0.04	0.40 0.40	...	...	...	0.24 0.24	
	Bikash	0.09	7.69	2.82	3.72	1.76	1.65	0.92	0.62	5.11 5.11	1.36 1.36	0.65 0.65	0.65 0.65	0.04 0.04	0.33 0.33	0.01 0.01	...	...	0.05 0.05	
	Kamarpukur	0.02	5.46	8.66	2.80	3.40	1.60	1.60	0.70	2.99 2.99	1.03 1.03	0.67 0.67	0.67 0.67	0.01 0.01	0.31 0.31	0.01 0.01	...	...	0.05 0.05	
	Kumarpukur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khurda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranipur	Ranipur	1.00	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	0.54	0.15	...	0.58 0.58	...	0.65 0.65	0.09 0.09	0.08 0.08	...	...	0.17 0.17	
	Khurda (Ranipur)	...	1.30	4.07	0.91	0.08	0.01	0.73	0.04	0.60 0.60	...	2.90 2.90	0.73 0.73	1.20 1.20	2.14 2.14	0.69 0.69	0.03 0.03	...	...
	Khurda	0.99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10 0.10	...	1.70 1.70	...	0.06 0.06	...	...	0.10 0.10	...	...
	Khurda (Ranipur)	...	2.16	0.91	0.20	0.02	0.01	0.76	0.04	0.60 0.60	...	2.16 2.16	0.76 0.76	1.16 1.16	2.10 2.10	0.69 0.69	0.03 0.03	...	...
	Ranipur (Khurda)	...	1.10	0.01	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.04 0.04	...	1.00 1.00	...	0.01 0.01	...	...	0.10 0.10	...	...
Rognes	Rognes	0.26	0.43	0.43	0.40	0.01	0.70	0.03	0.73	0.04 0.04	...	0.38 0.38	0.15 0.15	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	0.30 0.30		
	Rognes	0.07	0.66	0.06	0.70	0.20 0.20	...	0.01 0.01	0.71 0.71								
	Rognes	0.05	0.62	0.06	0.01 0.01	...	0.01 0.01	0.72 0.72								
	Rognes	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.01 0.01	...	0.01 0.01	0.73 0.73							
	Rognes	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01 0.01	...	0.01 0.01	0.74 0.74								
Rognes	Rognes	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01 0.01	...	0.01 0.01	0.75 0.75								
	Rognes	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01 0.01	...	0.01 0.01	0.76 0.76								
	Rognes																				

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BENGAL. FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1921—contd.

St.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	No. of rainy days	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month	Normal rainfall for the month	Heavy rainfall during the month	Total rainfall from 1st June up to 30th June (sq. miles)	Normal rainfall from 1st June up to 30th June (sq. miles)	Station.	District.	Division.
1'00	0'03	...	0'10	2'82	0'16	0'35	0'24	18	11'0	13'00	9'21	2'25	18'00	9'31	Coates	Midnapore	
0'21	0'01	0'11	1'12	0'14	...	0'14	0'13	...	10	11'3	2'65	10'09	2'02	9'96	10'09	Tamink.	Midnapore		
...	0'12	0'00	1'04	0'14	0'08	0'04	0'25	0'03	19	12'1	6'19	9'65	1'51	9'65	9'65	Midnapore.	Ghatal,		
0'00	0'13	0'27	0'09	0'01	...	...	...	...	7	11'7	1'01	9'91	2'61	4'81	9'92	Kankrahati.	Ambagura,	
0'30	0'40	1'62	1'23	0'28	0'11	...	0'28	0'13	13	12'6	2'26	11'63	1'62	0'26	11'65	Dantak.	Panskura,		
0'30	0'65	0'86	0'90	1'60	0'25	...	0'25	0'25	11	11'4	6'23	10'22	1'50	6'27	10'32	Ambebagura.	Dantan,		
0'00	0'00	0'00	1'80	0'26	0'18	0'20	0'20	0'20	8	12'3	4'55	10'25	1'30	4'35	10'32	Chandrabhaga.			
0'00	0'00	0'00	0'03	0'03	0'03	0'03	0'03	0'03	6	11'3	0'48	9'66	2'03	0'48	9'66	Pachet.			
0'36	...	0'9	1'49	...	...	0'12	0'31	...	12	12'8	10'78	12'25	2'45	10'76	12'25	Bhagwanpur.		
0'07	...	0'07	1'71	...	0'18	0'13	0'23	0'03	11	14'4	9'99	14'80	3'02	9'99	14'80	Autikri.			
...	...	2'4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10'0	10'75	9'11	2'22	10'76	9'11	Nayabazar.		
1'02	0'89	1'45	0'30	0'27	1'23	2'82	0'80	0'10	15	12'0	11'37	8'84	2'22	11'37	8'84	Sitia (Sipore-Ari).			
...	0'48	0'80	1'30	...	...	0'11	0'30	0'17	10	12'5	8'52	8'77	2'57	8'52	8'77	Godstore.		
...	0'84	0'19	0'15	2'08	0'16	0'40	...	...	13	12'5	7'4	8'81	2'03	7'4	8'81	Seibon.		
1'20	...	2'05	0'65	...	0'80	...	0'90	10	12'0	11'60	12'77	2'35	11'60	12'77	Narayangarh.				
...	2'40	1'06	1'23	...	...	1'03	...	...	9	12'0	11'11	11'11	11'11	11'11	Bennagar.			
0'09	...	0'14	1'10	...	...	0'52	...	...	8	10'3	1'27	9'98	2'30	1'47	9'98	Mohanpur.		
1'00	0'01	0'20	1'52	...	0'13	0'27	0'07	14	12'9	11'65	14'90	2'27	11'65	14'90	Heariya.				
0'47	1'24	1'13	...	...	...	0'28	0'22	...	9	10'4	2'47	12'48	1'42	7'47	12'48	Jenka (Khafr).		
0'44	0'30	1'78	0'20	...	...	0'28	0'22	...	6	11'9	5'80	9'38	1'25	5'29	9'38	Nandigram.		
...	0'14	...	0'87	...	...	...	...	...	6	14'3	6'48	12'24	2'07	6'48	12'24	Moyra.		
...	0'14	...	0'87	...	...	...	...	...	6	14'3	6'48	12'15	—	—	12'15	Pingla.		
...	0'14	...	0'87	...	...	...	...	...	6	14'3	6'48	12'15	—	—	12'15	Narsjole.		
0'71	0'03	0'38	0'77	0'79	0'17	...	0'03	0'01	11	12'1	3'64	10'20	0'79	3'64	10'20	Serampore	Hooghly		
0'31	0'66	0'03	1'30	0'02	0'20	...	1'03	11	12'8	6'96	9'80	1'50	0'88	9'80	9'80	Hooghly.	Arambagh.		
0'31	0'11	0'46	0'03	1'30	0'09	0'39	...	0'72	11	12'7	6'90	1'50	0'80	0'80	9'80				
0'48	...	2'18	0'73	1'48	0'27	0'17	...	0'00	10	12'5	13'80	11'02	2'04	13'20	11'02	Howrah.			
0'13	0'06	0'28	0'20	1'42	0'28	0'08	0'13	0'13	12	12'8	13'72	11'20	4'17	13'72	11'20	Mohorvika.			
0'98	0'35	0'68	0'03	0'62	0'10	0'13	0'18	...	13	13'6	6'81	10'91	2'18	6'81	10'91	Ummaria.			
0'47	...	0'60	0'20	0'10	...	...	...	...	7	11'8	6'00	11'32	2'85	6'00	11'32	Amta.		
0'94	3'39	0'97	0'54	0'28	0'01	...	0'12	...	12	12'5	10'61	10'43	2'30	10'61	10'43	Boalia			
0'51	1'23	0'41	0'29	0'23	0'17	...	0'12	...	14	12'1	7'41	11'07	1'36	7'41	11'07	Natoma.			
...	1'07	1'62	0'53	0'32	0'14	0'06	0'10	0'07	10	12'9	2'74	12'84	1'29	12'84	12'84	Narsingee.			
0'13	0'72	0'38	0'28	0'33	0'16	...	0'16	...	12	11'8	5'16	10'44	1'4	5'16	10'44	Bilinari.			
...	0'65	...	0'65	...	...	...	...	...	3	11'4	1'66	10'59	0'82	1'66	10'59	Manda.		
1'10	1'34	1'6	0'41	1'23	0'10	0'73	...	...	12	11'6	10'80	11'76	2'10	10'80	11'76	Mahadevpur.		
2'99	0'13	0'40	0'06	0'10	...	0'40	0'05	0'8	10	12'7	4'97	10'56	2'90	10'56	10'56	Tunar.			
0'50	1'23	0'40	1'63	0'20	...	0'15	0'15	0'15	16	(n)	10'10	(n)	1'35	10'10	(n)	Chandrapur.			
0'88	0'36	0'07	0'28	0'07	0'18	0'10	0'30	0'61	14	(n)	7'0	(n)	7'18	7'18	(n)	Jorai.			
0'20	2'30	0'60	0'70	...	0'18	...	...	...	12	10'9	6'70	11'65	2'50	6'70	11'65	Nithpar		
0'09	0'12	0'76	0'25	0'12	...	...	...	3'27	11	12'6	6'48	10'80	2'37	9'85	10'80	Newabganj.		
0'65	0'80	1'03	0'2	...	...	...	0'88	10	12'0	2'95	12'80	1'21	5'98	12'80	Gangarampur.			
0'09	2'10	0'04	0'04	0'32	...	...	...	...	10	11'7	7'00	11'65	2'00	7'00	11'65	Chararam.		
0'37	0'26	1'71	2'16	0'20	...	0'00	0'20	11	19'0	9'40	12'26	2'16	9'4	12'26	Hajiganj.				
0'66	1'70	0'07	0'78	0'86	0'20	...	1'10	...	12	13'6	10'20	14'51	3'27	14'51	14'51	Dinajpur.			
1'30	1'13	0'40	...	...	...	...	...	0'57	9	13'0	9'00	11'83	1'03	8'99	11'83	Balurghat.		
0'20	2'02	0'80	...	...	...	0'00	0'47	13	13'6	12'84	10'50	2'10	12'82	10'50	Thakurgan.			
...	0'17	...	1'00	...	...	...	1'00	6	12'7	6'00	15'16	1'30	6'00	15'16	Scabang.			
0'50	1'10	1'10	0'18	0'11	0'08	0'36	0'78	0'04	14	13'7	10'88	12'75	3'12	12'75	12'75	Ramtanji.			
0'10	2'14	0'64	0'04	0'04	...	...	0'75	15	13'1	24'9	19'21	3'12	25'5	19'21	Atwari.			
0'10	2'50	1'81	0'06	...	...	...	0'18	13	12'4	16'12	16'20	2'30	16'12	16'20	Meghaj.			
0'15	2'20	0'90	2'4	0'10	...	...	...	13	12'4	12'94	13'40	2'34	12'94	13'40	Parbatipur.			
...	1'76	1'55	2'23	...	0'50	...	0'10	14	18'0	3'76	21'24	2'54	15'98	21'24	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri.			
1'17	1'67	0'07	0'79	0'08	...	...	2'23	19	17'7	30'61	29'60	4'13	29'60	29'60	Alipur Dighi.			
1'20	1'89	0'78	...	...	...	...	...	17	16'7	17'70	3'71	12'70	15'70	Fulakata.				
0'17	0'20	0'07	2'29	0'09	0'18	0'45	0'45	17	16'7	17'70	3'71	12'70	15'70	Debiganj.					
1'14	1'89	0'78	...	...	...	...	...	21	16'1	16'70	3'71	12'70	15'70	Bhugatpur.				
0'27	2'00	0'66	0'21	4'47	0'18	7'00	8'24	2'65	26	20'4	18'01	28'15	2'70	18'01	28'15	(Negrab).			
0'27	2'00	0'69	1'24	0'10	...	...	3'20	1'00	24	19'8	3'06	29'05	3'73	3'06	29'05	Buxa.		
0'20	0'84	1'68	0'10	1'46	...	0'18	0'18	0'18	23	18'8	4'78	29'05	3'73	4'78	29'05	Kaklini.			
0'14	0'33	0'18	0'06	...	...	...	0'40	14	16'7	20'18	18'41	6'38	20'18	18'41	Kumarganj.			
0'17	0'17	0'10	...	...	...	...	...	12	18'5	18'23	2'30	18'23	18'23	Sundarganj.				
1'20	2'24	1'03	1'03	0'08	...	...	0'90	19	18'5	18'29	2'30	18'29	18'29	Siddipur.</td				

DAILY RAINFALL RECORDED IN

DIVISION.	DISTRICT	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Raj-Brahm.-concl.	Malda	Malda	0.22	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.31	0.18	0.20	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
	Chanchal	Chanchal	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.22	
	Gosai	Gosai	0.06	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	
	Sitiganj	Sitiganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Gumastapur	Gumastapur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Dacca	Newabganj	Newabganj	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Munshiganj	Munshiganj	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26	
	Dacca	Dacca	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
	Newabganj	Newabganj	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	
	Narayanganj	Narayanganj	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	
Mymensinghb.	Narsingdi	Narsingdi	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	
	Maukaganj	Maukaganj	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	
	Joydipur	Joydipur	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	
	Kapissa	Kapissa	0.40	0.38	0.08	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	
	Kishorganj	Kishorganj	1.70	1.40	2.20	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	
Dacca.	Atia (Tampedi)	Atia (Tampedi)	0.73	0.73	0.14	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	
	Borishibari	Borishibari	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0.88	0.87	0.42	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.16	1.51	0.21	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	
	Jamalpur	Jamalpur	0.10	0.06	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	
	Netrakona	Netrakona	1.28	1.28	0.09	0.02	2.08	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20		
Paridpur.	Pingla	Pingla	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	1.26	
	Dhaka (Town)	Dhaka (Town)	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	1.27	
	Demudanaj	Demudanaj	0.65	0.76	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67	0.80	0.00	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Nalitabari	Nalitabari	0.20	1.00	0.63	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	
	Modarpur	Modarpur	0.26	0.14	1.02	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Bakerganj.	Fardipur	Fardipur	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
	Rajbari (Dust)	Rajbari (Dust)	0.02	0.02	1.18	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Haridarpur	Haridarpur	0.08	0.08	0.97	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Teknaf	Teknaf	1.12	0.60	0.66	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Bhanga	Bhanga	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Chittagong.	Panges	Panges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Bavandhi	Bavandhi	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Khumma	Khumma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Palong (e)	Palong (e)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Patenthali	Patenthali	0.00	1.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tippera.	Barguna	Barguna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Paraspur	Paraspur	0.61	0.61	0.48	0.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Barisal	Barisal	1.29	0.68	0.88	0.81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gawadandi	Gawadandi	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Hinda	Hinda	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nokkhell.	Naurozgarh	Naurozgarh	1.40	1.18	0.20	—	1.60	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Dhankandi	Dhankandi	2.20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Natha	Natha	2.24	1.02	2.00	0.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Loknara	Loknara	1.97	—	2.16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Noskhali	Noskhali	0.97	—	0.92	0.66	—	—	3.16	2.66	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chittagong.	Pat	Pat	1.39	1.00	1.17	0.10	0.24	0.07	1.77	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Harishpur	Harishpur	0.81	—	0.12	0.17	0.01	—	1.20	0.77	0.10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Janakpur	Janakpur	0.67	0.67	0.73	1.26	—	—	2.07	2.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Hatiya	Hatiya	0.73	—	—	—	—	—	1.63	1.63	1.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Lekhimpur	Lekhimpur	—	—	1.17	0.76	—	—	—	0.77	1.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dacca.	Khangaili	Khangaili	1.82	0.69	1.00	1.03	—	—	10.10													

BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1921—continued.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	No. of rainy days	Average no. of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Normal rainfall for the month.	Rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st June to 30th June 1921.	Normal rainfall from 1st June to both years 1921.	Station.	District	Division
1'09	2'86	1'84	2'37	0'74	0'80	0'06	0'12	0'90	17	11'7	18'82	10'19	2'86	15'32	10'19	Malda	Malda	Nababganj.	
1'08	0'73	2'22	0'30	0'57	0'30	0'08	0'22	0'00	...	12	11'2	9'35	11'49	2'22	9'33	11'49	Chanchal.	Gazol.	Concord.
1'34	0'65	2'20	0'25	0'85	0'10	...	0'00	...	7	11'4	6'97	9'62	4'20	5'97	9'62	Sidhi.	Gommatapur.	Concord.	
1'14	1'67	1'62	0'79	2'22	0'06	0'14	...	0'16	10	11'7	7'88	2'82	2'20	7'00	9'82	10'05	Kamatapur.	Nawabganj.	Concord.
1'25	1'48	0'46	1'06	...	...	0'17	...	...	9	10'8	5'17	10'05	1'48	6'17	10'05	...	...	...
...	2'04	2'07	0'38	...	...	...	...	...	3	12'2	4'91	11'89	4'91	4'91	11'89	...	...	...
1'48	0'17	0'85	...	0'94	0'16	0'12	0'42	0'27	20	15'5	14'08	11'35	3'09	14'06	14'36	Munshiganj	Dacca	Dacca.	
1'01	1'96	0'25	1'12	0'13	0'03	0'16	0'02	0'16	13	10'8	16'27	13'09	4'50	16'27	13'09	Qazin.	Nawabganj.	Concord.	
1'19	0'88	1'45	0'67	0'81	...	0'07	0'27	0'03	10	14'0	12'80	10'21	4'21	12'80	10'21	Serampur.	Narayanganj.	Concord.	
1'78	0'17	0'79	0'75	0'14	0'07	0'24	0'03	0'38	16	15'3	10'31	13'01	2'78	10'31	13'01	Narsingdi.	Manikganj.	Concord.	
1'22	0'60	0'07	...	0'04	...	0'03	...	0'14	14	14'0	12'49	16'21	1'68	13'49	16'21	...	...	...
1'00	0'06	1'00	...	...	...	0'27	...	...	11	12'4	11'20	11'53	2'50	11'26	11'53	...	...	...
1'36	3'11	0'65	0'27	0'03	...	...	0'63	1'40	16	15'8	17'81	16'25	1'68	12'81	14'25	Jyvedpur.	Kaparia.	Concord.
0'73	0'81	0'46	0'87	0'26	0'06	0'08	...	...	19	15'8	14'77	15'00	2'70	14'77	15'00	...	...	...
1'45	1'12	0'28	0'11	0'75	0'02	...	0'12	1'20	10	10'8	10'93	18'97	2'70	18'93	18'97	Bishnupur	Mymensingh	Concord.	
0'12	0'34	0'38	0'02	0'43	...	...	0'27	...	13	10'1	6'32	12'21	1'20	6'32	12'21	Atia.	Pangal.	Concord.
0'20	0'78	2'10	0'05	0'60	...	0'00	0'00	...	16	14'0	10'81	13'98	2'10	10'84	13'98	Serampur.	Mymensingh.	Concord.	
0'91	0'45	0'26	0'18	0'30	...	...	0'21	0'25	19	10'8	10'78	10'78	1'51	10'78	10'78	Jamalpur.	Netrokona.	Concord.
0'13	0'45	0'74	0'66	...	...	0'27	0'29	16	15'0	7'98	13'07	1'50	7'98	13'07	Pangra.	Durkapor.	Concord.	
0'49	3'42	2'18	0'18	0'22	0'08	0'42	...	0'38	21	10'3	21'35	21'62	2'70	21'35	21'62	...	...	...
0'15	...	1'75	...	2'45	...	...	...	...	9	14'3	9'56	12'70	2'45	9'56	12'70	...	...	...
0'70	1'90	1'39	...	0'40	...	...	0'70	17	15'1	3'17	2'70	3'70	3'70	3'17	2'70	...	...	...
0'38	0'71	0'39	...	...	...	0'00	0'00	19	15'8	4'81	18'97	1'02	6'91	18'97	(Tone).	Deoranganj.	Concord.	
0'19	1'60	2'65	0'47	...	...	0'00	0'40	1'42	17	15'2	18'96	15'92	3'08	18'96	15'92	...	...	...
0'78	0'64	0'30	...	...	...	...	0'00	0'00	17	16'8	11'22	21'68	1'04	11'22	21'68	...	...	...
0'19	0'06	1'60	...	0'33	...	0'08	0'07	0'05	12	15'2	10'31	19'74	2'65	10'51	12'15	Madaripur	Faridpur	Concord.	
0'08	0'09	0'08	0'34	0'19	0'10	0'10	0'05	0'04	13	14'7	9'60	15'12	2'70	9'60	15'12	Faribari.	Goalundo.	Concord.	
0'16	0'29	0'07	0'42	1'07	0'26	0'15	0'03	0'03	13	15'6	9'53	10'38	1'03	9'53	10'38	Ballakundi.	Bhuma.	Concord.	
0'24	0'00	0'86	0'66	0'27	0'08	0'11	0'10	...	16	10'1	11'42	12'41	2'70	11'42	12'41	...	...	...
0'72	0'41	1'36	1'07	0'38	0'09	0'07	0'25	10	17'0	19'31	20'09	2'70	17'41	20'09	Tekirhat.	Bhanga.	Concord.		
0'83	0'10	2'12	0'57	0'52	0'12	0'13	0'21	0'10	20	17'0	17'11	17'10	2'70	17'11	17'10	Pango.	...	...
1'02	0'62	0'17	0'15	0'40	0'40	0'00	0'70	0'65	12	16'2	12'68	14'98	1'55	12'68	14'98	Ballakundi.	Dhaka.	Concord.	
0'46	1'56	0'02	...	0'03	0'46	0'08	0'06	0'06	18	10'9	9'99	16'07	1'73	9'99	16'07	...	...	...
1'83	0'17	0'13	0'02	0'16	...	0'16	0'30	0'12	18	10'0	13'74	9'53	2'15	9'53	13'74	...	...	...
1'00	1'80	2'42	0'21	0'15	0'20	0'25	1'45	0'40	16	17'5	19'11	21'70	2'24	19'11	21'70	Patakhali	Barguna.	Concord.	
2'65	1'14	2'10	0'18	...	0'15	0'25	0'40	0'52	17	17'6	21'15	20'80	3'77	21'15	20'80	...	...	...
0'63	1'03	2'63	0'17	...	...	0'10	0'31	0'58	14	16'2	10'75	16'36	2'53	10'75	16'36	Picopar.	Parival.	Concord.
0'66	1'08	1'60	0'07	0'18	...	0'10	0'40	2'03	16	16'8	14'03	16'90	2'07	14'03	16'90	Gournedi.	Shola.	Concord.	
0'40	0'94	0'34	0'04	...	...	0'00	0'00	0'00	17	16'8	12'61	13'95	2'06	12'61	13'95	Danikthana.	Deopha.	Concord.
0'59	1'83	1'32	0'26	0'24	0'13	0'03	0'40	0'20	16	17'7	15'84	18'94	3'77	18'94	18'94	...	...	...
1'00	1'20	1'40	0'18	...	0'05	0'12	0'30	0'01	18	17'6	18'74	21'29	4'27	18'74	21'29	...	...	...
1'75	0'14	0'69	0'18	0'01	0'04	0'18	0'01	0'01	11	16'5	10'8	17'15	2'77	10'8	17'15	...	...	...
1'00	2'31	0'77	1'40	1'23	1'42	0'00	0'05	0'00	10	10'8	25'03	30'99	4'16	25'03	30'99	Can's Bazar	Chittagong	Chittagong.	
1'26	0'37	0'50	0'03	0'21	0'40	0'06	0'26	21	16'8	17'12	21'82	3'20	17'12	21'82	Chittagong.	Kutubdia.	Concord.		
1'33	2'30	0'76	0'76	0'22	0'48	0'04	0'03	0'31	19	16'6	22'83	22'90	4'48	22'83	22'90	Sathania.	Nodala.	Concord.	
0'78	2'00	0'68	0'34	0'18	...	0'00	0'21	0'24	17	17'1	17'86	19'85	3'77	17'86	19'85	Mirzai.	...	...
0'30	0'32	0'30	0'15	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	18	17'4	13'43	17'80	1'79	11'43	17'80	...	...	...
1'65	0'18	0'10	0'10	0'23	0'26	0'00	0'00	0'00	26'94	23'59	0'65	26'94	23'59	0'65	26'94	23'59
1'56	1'14	1'17	0'00	0'40	...	0'00	0'15	0'15	17	17'4	26'47	18'05	3'40	26'47	18'05	Comilla.	Chandpur.	Tippera.	
0'26	0'45	0'50	0'03	0'21	0'21	0'00	0'02	0'00	15	16'8	10'43	15'94	2'77	10'43	15'94	Brahmanbaria.	Ramchandrapur.	Tippera.	
1'33	...	...	0'07	0'15	0'07	0'00	0'02	0'00	14	16'8	18'77	18'77	0'77	18'77	18'77	...	...	...
1'24	0'66	0'75	...	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	13	13'2	16'31	16'31	4'98	16'31	16'31	...	...	...
...	0'78	0'36	0'23	0'60	...	0'00	0'62	0'63	18	14'9	15'93	18'98	2'76	15'93	18'98	Narragar.	Daudkandi.	Tippera.	
0'40	0'30	0'45	0'13	0'18	0'00	0'16	0'16	0'60	17	14'8	17'4	16'95	2'75	17'4	16'95	Kasba.	Lakham.	Tippera.	
1'14	0'12	0'12	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	17	16'3	14'93	14'93	3'75	14'93	14'93	...	...	...
0'75	0'60	1'00	0'13	0'13	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	16	17'3	17'45	17'45	3'75	17'45	17'45	...	...	...
1'82	1'36	0'70	0'04	0'74	0'18	0'04	0'04	0'74	19	16'5	22'82	22'87	4'75	22'82	22'87	Naokhali	Beni.	Naokhali.	
1'14	0'13	0'34	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	0'00	18	16'8	16'85	16'85	2'75	1					

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Notice under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911.

PLAN OF PROPOSED PUBLIC STREET NO. XLII (CHANDNI CHAWK STREET WIDENING).

NOTICE is hereby given under section 63 (2) of Bengal Act V of 1911, as amended by Bengal Act III of 1915, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta has prepared a plan of a proposed Public Street, in Ward No. X, known as proposed Public Street No XLII (Chandni Chawk Street Widening) between Dharamtala Street and Prinsep Street.

The plan provides for the widening of Chandni Chawk Street to 40 feet from Dharamtala Street to Prinsep Street.

The proposed Public Street will pass through the following Municipal holdings:—

Name of Street.	Number of Municipal holdings
Chandni Chawk Street . . .	1, 7, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, passage to 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 24-1, 24-2, 25, 26, 27, passage to 28, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 39, 40, 40-1, 40-2, 41.
Chandni Chawk 2nd Lane . .	12.
" " 1st .. .	11, 11-1, 11-2, 11-3, 11-4, 11-5, 11-6, 12.
Dharamtala Street ...	168, 169-1.

The plan of the proposed Public Street and the particulars of the land through which the proposed Public Street will pass may be inspected at the offices of the Trust, No. 5, Clive Street, on week days between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M., Saturdays between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Copies of this notice may be obtained on payment of a fee of 2 annas per copy and of the plan at 8 annas per sheet.

Objections to the said plan may be submitted on or before 30th September 1921.

C. H. BOMPAS, Chairman.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd June 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1565

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 16th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken.

	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.			HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN—		Remarks.
				Height above P. W. D. station.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Sec.	Min.	Sec.	
Monghyr	8th July 1921	6 A.M. ...	112.10'	0.00'	112.10'	...	0.60'	110.60'	116.40'
Rajmahal	8th " "	6 " ...	17.20'	56.319'	73.519'	...	0.20'	68.769'	72.719'
Goalundo	8th "	" 8 hours ...	21.10'	4.896'	25.926'	...	0.20'	25.796'	24.296'
Gauhati	8th "	8 A.M. ...	27.10'	135.18'	162.28'	...	...	161.78'	173.36'
Seragunj	8th "	" 12 hours ...	40.60'	1.509'	42.109'	0.30'	...	42.109'	40.309'
Brahmaputra	8th "	9 A.M. ...	19.30'	314.18'	333.48'	0.70'	...	333.18'	334.68'
Bhairab Bazar	8th "	6 hours ...	7.67'	1.61'	9.28'	0.08'	...	...	...
Chandpur	8th "	8 " ...	11.25'	1.61'	12.86'	0.25'	...	13.11'	11.78'
Penchuganj	8th "	7 " ...	29.10'	...	...	Steady	...	27.30"	22.10"
Dhaleswari	8th "	7 A.M. ...	25.70'	- 8.62'	17.08'	0.40'	...	17.98'	17.68'
Bhagirathi	8th "	6 " ...	5.88'	1.509'	7.389'	0.50'	...	5.889'	9.709'
Damodar	8th "	6 " ...	2.50'	92.58'	95.08'	...	0.48'	101.00'	104.75'
Lakhya	8th "	" ...	21.56'	- 5.59'	15.97'	0.08'	...	15.55'	13.83'
Majarpur Bil Route	Takerhat	... 6 A.M. ...	10.40'	- 0.599'	9.801'	0.20'	...	10.201'	9.701'

* Reading on gauge.

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 14th July 1921.**

Named river and place where readings are taken.

	Date	Hour	Reading on gauge.	Value of rise referred to P. W. D. datum	Hourly fall at same P. W. D. datum	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S READING.		Rising.	
						Height above P. W. D. DURING SAME DAY IN' feet.	Height above P. W. D. IN'.		
Menghyr	9th July 1921	6 A.M.	111.40'	0.00'	111.40'	...	0.70'	112.10'	116.70'
Rajmahal	9th "	6 "	1675'	50.319'	73.469'	...	0.45'	69.819'	73.719'
(Gosmludo	9th "	8 hours	...	4.896'	...	...	...	25.596'	24.396'
Ganhati	9th "	8 A.M.	26.94'	135.18'	162.48'	...	0.20'	161.48'	172.56'
Serajganj	9th "	12 hours	40.30'	1.509'	42.419'	0.30'	...	42.409'	40.409'
Dibrugarh	9th "	9 A.M.	20.30'	314.18'	334.18'	1.00'	...	332.88'	334.18'
Bhairab Kazar	9th "	6 hours	7.75'	1.61'	9.36'	0.48'	...	16.94'	15.11'
Chandpur	9th "	8.30 "	11.50'	1.61'	13.11'	0.25'	...	12.86'	12.38'
Penchuanj	9th "	7 "	27.05'	...	...	...	0.15'	27.40'	22.30*
Salhar	9th "	7 A.M.	26.40'	- 8.02'	17.38'	0.30'	...	18.08'	17.58'
Swarupganj	9th "	6 "	...	6.63'	1.500'	8.130'	0.75'	...	6.069'
Bhagirathi	9th "	6 "	...	3.08'	92.58'	95.66'	0.58'	...	100.24'
Danodar	9th "	6 "	...	...	5.59'	15.99'	0.02'	...	102.83'
Lakhsa	9th "	6 A.M.	10.60'	- 0.59'	10.01'	0.20'	...	15.53'	14.10'
Madaripur Bil Route Takerhat	9th "	6 A.M.	...	...	...	...	...	10.201'	9.701'

* Rising on gauge.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1567

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 14th July 1921.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.

	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of gauge referred to T. W. D. datum.	Height above T. W. D. datum.	COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.	HEIGHT ABOVE T. W. D. ON SAME DATE IN 1920.	Remarks.
Monghyr	10th July 1921	6 A.M.	111.10'	0.48'	111.10'	...	0.30'	117.30'
Rajmahal	10th "	6 "	16.25'	56.319'	72.569'	...	0.50'	74.919'
Goaundo	10th "	8 hours	...	4.896'	...	...	25.396'	24.596'
Gauhati	10th "	8 A.M.	27.10'	135.18'	162.28'	0.20'	...	161.28'
Serajganj	10th "	12 hours	41.30'	1509'	42.809'	0.40'	...	41.309'
Dibrugarh	10th "	9 A.M.	22.84'	314.18'	336.98'	2.50'	...	332.78'
Bhairab Bazar	10th "	6 hours	7.83'	1.61'	9.44'	0.68'	...	17.36'
Champhar	10th "	9.30 "	11.75'	1.61'	13.36'	0.25'	...	12.86'
Kenchuganj	10th "	7 "	29.10'	...	...	0.05'	...	27.60"
Dhalaswari	10th "	7 A.M.	26.30'	- 8.62'	17.68'	0.30'	...	18.08'
Bhagirathi	10th "	6 "	7.17'	1.509'	8.679'	0.54'	...	6439'
Damodar	10th "	6 "	2.83'	92.58'	95.41'	...	0.25'	101.66'
Lakhya	10th "	6 "	21.67'	- 5.59'	16.08'	0.40'	...	15.33'
Maclaripur Bil Route	Takerhat	10th "	6 A.M.	10.90'	- 0.599'	10.301'	0.30'	10.201'

* Reading on Moulmein

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 18th July 1921.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Time.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S READING.		Height above P. W. D. datum.	Report on same date in P. W. D.	Report above P. W. D. on same date in P. W. D.	Remarks.
					No.	Fall.				
Monghyr	11th July 1921	6 A.M.	111.10'	0.00'	111.10'	Steady	111.10'	113.40'	118.34'	
Rajmatal	"	"	16.20'	56.319'	72.519'	...	0.05'	72.369'	75.569'	
Ganges	11th	"	8 hours	...	4.896'	...	...	25.396'	24.796'	
Goalundo	"	"	8 hours	...	135.18'	162.48'	0.20'	161.28'	174.66'	
Ganhati	11th	"	8 A.M.	27.30'	1.509'	43.209'	0.50'	...	41.809'	40.509'
Serajanj	11th	"	12 hours	41.80'	314.18'	340.38'	3.40'	...	334.28'	336.18'
Brahmaputra	11th	"	9 A.M.	26.20'	8.00'	1.61'	9.61'	0.17'	17.53'	15.36'
Dibrugarh	"	"	6 hours	11.50'	1.61'	13.11'	...	0.25'	13.11'	12.78'
Bhairab Bazar	11th	"	10-30 hours	29.10'	...	...	Steady	27.70*	22.70*	
Chandpur	11th	"	7 "	26.80'	- 8.62'	18.18'	0.50'	...	18.18'	17.78'
Fenchuganj	11th	"	7 "	7 A.M.	6	7.58'	1.509'	9.089'	0.41'	...
Meghna									6.499'	12.069'
Dhaleswari	11th	"	6 "	6 "	6	3.50'	92.58'	96.08'	0.67'	...
Bhagirathi	11th	"	6 "	6 "	6	21.79'	- 5.59'	16.20'	0.21'	...
Damodar	11th	"	6 "	6 "	6	...	...	...	15.37'	14.41'
Lakhya	11th	"	6 A.M.	6	11.40'	- 0.599'	10.401'	0.10'	...	10.201'
Madaripur Bil Route	Takerhat	...								9.751'

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1569

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 14th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken.

	Date.	Hour.	Gauge on gauge-	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	Comparing with previous day's height.	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATE ON SAME DATE IN 1912.		Remarks.
							P.M.	P.M.	
Ganges	12th	July 1921	6 A. M. ...	111.30'	0.40'	111.30'	0.40'	...	113.30' 119.70'
	12th	"	6 " "	16.45'	56.319'	72.369'	...	0.15'	72.919' 76.569'
	12th	"	8 hours ...	...	4.896'	...	...	...	25.496' 24.936'
Brahmaputra	12th	"	8 A. M. ...	27.60'	135.18'	162.78'	0.30'	161.48'	175.26'
	12th	"	12 hours ...	49.30'	1.509'	43.809'	0.50'	...	41.609' 40.609'
	12th	"	9 A. M. ...	26.70'	314.18'	339.88'	...	...	313.88' 325.98'
Meghna	12th	"	6 hours ...	8.33'	1.61'	9.94'	0.33'	...	17.53' 15.86'
	12th	"	11 "	11.25'	1.61'	12.86'	...	0.25'	12.86' 12.86'
	12th	"	7 "	29.30'	...	...	0.20'	...	27.70' 23.00'*
Dhaleswari	12th	"	7 A. M. ...	27.20'	—8.62'	18.58'	0.40'	...	18.08' 17.88'
Bhagirathi	12th	"	6 "	7.51'	1.509'	9.019'	...	0.07'	6.969' 12.849'
Damodar	12th	"	6 "	2.92'	92.58'	95.50'	...	0.58'	103.83' 99.08'
Lakhyा	Narayanganj	12th	"	21.83'	—5.59'	16.24'	0.04'	...	15.49' 14.49'
Mudkipur till Rute Takerhat	12th	"	6 A. M. ...	11.20'	—0.599'	10.601'	0.20'	...	10.301' 9.801'

* Reading on gauge.

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 14th July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.		HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. MATERIAL ON SAME DATE AS PREVIOUS.	INCH.		
						COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.					
						ft.	in.				
Ganges	13th July 1921	6 A.M. ...	112.40'	0.10'	112.00'	0.50'	...	114.50'	120.10'		
	13th	6	16.25'	56.319'	72.569'	0.20'	...	73.119'	77.419'		
	13th	8 hours ...	.....	4.896'	...	...	...	25.496'	25.296'
Brahmaputra	13th	8 A.M. ...	27.84'	135.18'	162.94'	0.20'	...	161.58'	175.56'		
	13th	12 hours ...	42.40'	1.509'	43.949'	0.10'	...	41.509'	40.609'		
	13th	10 A.M. ...	21.90'	314.18'	336.08'	...	...	333.88'	334.38'
Meghna	13th	6 hours ...	8.83'	1.61'	10.44'	0.50'	...	17.61'	15.94'		
	13th	12.30 hours	11.33'	1.61'	12.94'	0.08'	...	13.11'	13.11'		
	13th	7	29.70'	...	...	0.40'	...	27.80'	23.30*
Dhalawari	13th	7 A.M. ...	27.50'	- 8.62'	18.88'	0.30'	...	17.98'	17.98'		
	13th	6	7.19'	1.509'	8.661'	...	0.32'	8.229'	13.639'		
	13th	6	7.83'	92.58'	100.41'	4.91'	...	104.50'	98.58'		
Bhagirathi	13th	6	21.92'	- 5.59'	16.33'	0.19'	...	15.58'	14.74'		
	13th	6	11.30'	- 0.549'	10.701'	0.10'	...	10.401'	9.901'		
	13th	6 .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Reading on gauge.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 20, 1921. 1571

Statement showing the daily gauge readings or certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 10th July 1921.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.		Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	(COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAYS READING.)	HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IS—	Remarks.
				ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.	ft.
Monghyr	...	14th July 1921	6 A.M. ..	112.40'	0.00"	112.40'	117.70'	120.20'
Rojmashal	...	14th ..	6 ..	16.40'	56.319	73.219'	73.869'	77.719'
Goalundo	...	14th ..	..	8 hours ...	4.896"	...	25.596'	25.696'
Gauhati	...	14th ..	8 A.M. ..	28.60'	135.18'	163.78'	161.58'	175.86'
Sersapaj	...	14th ..	..	12 hours ...	42.60'	1.509'	44.109'	41.409'
Dibrugarh	...	14th ..	..	21.75'	314.18'	335.93'	334.28'	334.08'
Bhairab Bazar	14th ..	..	6 hours ...	9.17'	1.61'	10.78'	0.34"	17.61'
Chandpur	...	14th ..	..	13.30 hours	11.25'	1.61'	12.86'	0.08"
Fenchuganj	...	14th ..	..	7 ..	30.00'	...	0.30"	27.70"
Dhalawari	...	Balbar	14th ..	..	7 A.M. ..	27.80'	- 8.62'	0.30'
Bhagirathi	...	Hwarupganj	14th ..	..	6 ..	7.56'	1.509'	9.469'
Damodar	...	Kelipur	14th ..	..	6 ..	10.00'	92.58'	2.17'
Lakhya	...	Narayanganj	15th ..	..	..	22.12'	- 5.59'	16.53'
Madaripur Bil Route	Takerhat	...	14th ..	..	6 A.M. ..	11.50'	- 0.529"	10.981'
						10.50'	0.20"	10.401'

* Reading on gauge.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1921-22.

Area leased for Irrigation up to end of May 1921.

Circ.	District.	Canal.	DETAIL OF AREA LEASED						RAINFALL, 1920-21.	
			U. ft.	C. ft.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Inches.	Inches.
			1,411	...	1	...	62,324	450	...	551
Midnapore	...	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	2,560	...	3,36	3,84
Midnapore	...	Panchkura	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,03	2,19
Howrah	...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35
		Total Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...	64,884	850	...	...
		Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	73,753	329	...	...
Raniganj and Hugly.	...	Eden Canal	...	...	...	...	17,396	...	3	17,389
		Total of the corresponding period last year.	...	...	...	...	16,458	...	...	16,458
		GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	82,970	950	1	2
		GRAND TOTAL OF THE CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR	...	...	...	...	90,211	329	...	90,540

A. N. DAS,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GALCUTTA.
The 19th July 1921.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1921.

SUPPLEMENT.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

[Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of five rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or seven rupees and eight annas if sent by post.]

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Forecast of the Summer *Til* crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

(NOTE.—On an average of the five years ending 1918-19, the area under *til* in Bengal has represented some 50 per cent. of the total area under *til* in British India.)

Character of the season.—At the outset, the weather was generally favourable for the preparatory operations. In March, however, wet weather somewhat interfered with the sowings and germination of the crop. The subsequent prolonged drought extending up to May, with slight interruptions

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during the latter part of April, helped the growth for a while, but considerably affected the outturn, particularly in the western districts. The sudden and early rise of the rivers during the month of June also caused damage in the low-lying tracts of East and North Bengal districts. On the whole the season has not been favourable for the crop this year.

Acreage.—The total area sown this year with the crop is reported to be 162,700 acres as against 155,300 acres last year.

Outturn.—From the estimates furnished by the District Officers the average outturn of the crop for the province works out at 73 per cent. of the normal this year, against 77 per cent. last year. Taking the normal yield at 6½ maunds per acre, the gross outturn for the province is estimated at 26,700 tons this year, against 26,900 tons last year, or a decrease of 200 tons only.

G. EVANS.
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA.

The 22nd July 1921.

APPENDIX I.

Forecast of the Summer TII crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

District.	Estimated normal area under summer TII.	Taking 100 to represent the normal, what would be the average return per acre cropped.				Date by which sowing generally began this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Date by which harvesting generally commenced this year and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas	... 100	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	48	35 End of March	Not yet begun
Nadia	... 200	100*	100*	100*	100*	—	67 Middle of February. Early.	Middle of May. Early.
Murshidabad	... 1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	67	67 March. Normal.	June. Normal
Jalpaiguri	... 8,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	90	90 March. Normal.	June and July. Normal.
Khulna	... 6,400	800	800	800	800	67	90 Beginning of February. Normal.	First week of June. Normal.
Burdwan	... 3,000	600	2,400	600	600	67	67 Middle February to March. Normal.	End of May to June. Normal.
Birbhum	... 400	400*	300	300	300	90	90 March	— June
Burdwan	... 2,700	2,000	2,700	2,700	2,700	90	90 End of January. Early.	Beginning of May. Early.
Midnapore	... 7,000	7,200	5,600	75	75	90	March April. and Normal.	May and June. Normal.
Hooghly	... 1,000	900*	900*	100	100	100	End of February. Normal.	First week of June. Normal.
Howrah	... 900	(8)	(8)	90	90	90	Beginning of March. Late.	Middle June. Late.
Rajahmundry	... 10,000	7,100	8,600	75	75	63	Middle March. Normal.	Middle of June. Normal.
Dinajpur	... 200	200*	200*	90	90	75	Last week of April. Normal.	Not yet commenced.
Ranipur	... 200	200*	200*	100	100	100	March. Normal.	June. Normal
Sonra	... 1,000	1,000	1,400	90	75	Ditto	Ditto	—
Pabna	... 33,400	31,200	31,100	90	90	80	Middle March. Normal.	Middle June. Normal.

* Conventional area.

The weather has not been favourable. Damage to the extent of 6 acres is reported from Nadia subdivision. The outcome is much below the normal owing to want of rain.

The weather has not been favourable for the growth of the crop.

The decrease in area as compared with last year is due to want of rainfall at the sowing time. Subsequently drought also retarded the growth of the crop and caused some damage.

The decrease in area was due to unfavourable weather at sowing time. The weather on the whole has been favourable and the growth of the crop fair. The outcome has fallen slightly below the normal owing to want of rain in April and May.

The increase in area as compared with last year is due to high price of oilseeds and to decreased cultivation of rice. The weather has been favourable. The outcome is slightly below the normal for want of timely rainfall.

The weather was dry, which affected the crop considerably. About one-third of the crop has been damaged by drought.

The decrease in area was due to want of rain at sowing time. The weather has not been favourable. The fall in outcome is due to want of sufficient rain.

The increase in area was due to good rainfall during the sowing season. The weather was fairly favourable. Slight damage was done by drought in March-April, which has caused the outcome to fall below the normal.

The decrease in area was due to drought at sowing time. Subsequently insufficient rainfall also affected the growth of the crop. The fall in outcome was due to damage caused by drought.

The weather has been favourable and the outcome has been a normal one this year.

The weather has not been favourable.

The increase in area is due to more extensive cultivation of the crop owing to fall in price of jute. The weather has on the whole been favourable and beneficial to the growth of the crop. The outcome is below the normal owing to unfavourable weather at sowing time.

The weather has not been favourable. The outcome is expected to fall below the normal owing to want of timely and adequate rain.

The weather has been favourable on the whole.

For want of timely rain, the outcome expected is much below the normal.

The weather was favourable at the sowing time, but subsequently the sudden and untimely rise of water damaged about half of the crop area.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921.

District.	Estimated normal area under summer JII.	Estimated area under summer JII.		Taking 100 to represent the normal, what would be the average outturn per acre cropped.		Date by which sowing generally began this year, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Date by which harvesting generally commenced this year, and whether that date was early, normal or late.	Remarks by District Officers.	
		Last year.	This year.	Last year.	This year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Malda	400*	Acre.	Acre.	Acre.	(5)	67	Latter part of February. Normal.	....	Owing to unfavourable weather, only 5 acres are reported to have been cultivated in one thana, namely, Shibranji.
Darjeeling	3,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	90	70	Ditto	Middle June, mail.	The increase in area was due to favourable weather at sowing time and to high price of oil and reduction of jute cultivation. The weather was favourable at sowing time, but the sudden and early flood has damaged much of the crop in low lands.
Mymensingh	112,000	78,400	78,000	78,000	76	76	Middle March. Normal.	Ditto	The weather has been generally fair. Un-timely rise of water has done a little damage in the Kishnaganj and Tangail subdivisions. As the weather was not congenial to the growth of the crop last year, the area sown for this year has been less.
Faridpur	11,200	11,000	18,000	18,000	87	96	January and February. Normal.	June. Normal	The increase in area is due to decrease in area under jute. The weather has generally been favourable. About 20 per cent of the crop has been damaged in the Madaspur subdivision by the sudden rise of water.
Bakarganj	7,000	5,800	5,800	5,800	100	67	January. Normal.	Middle April, mail.	The weather was favourable at sowing time, but excessive rainfall in March has damaged the crop and has caused the outturn to fall below the normal.
Chittagong	200	200*	200*	200*	100	100	March. Normal.	June. Normal	The weather has been favourable.
Tippera	9,300†	9,200	9,300	67	67	67	Ditto	Ditto	The weather has not been favourable. Untimely flood caused by excessive rainfall in the western side of the Sylhet and in the Brahmaputra and Chittagong subdivisions has affected the outturn.
Keshabpur	300	500	500	500	83	100	February. Normal.	Ditto	The weather has been favourable and a normal outturn is expected.
Total Bengal	230,200*	165,800	162,700	77	73				

* Conventional area.

† Revised.

APPENDIX II.

Abstract statement of estimated acreage and outturn of the Summer JII crop of Bengal, 1921-22.

Province.	AREA (IN ACRES).						YIELD (IN TONS).							
	Of current year's crop	Of previous year's crop	Average of preceding	PERCENTAGE BY WHICH COLUMN 3 EXCEEDS (+) OR IS LESS THAN (-) AREA IN		Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Average of preceding	PERCENTAGE BY WHICH COLUMN 6 EXCEEDS (+) OR IS LESS THAN (-) YIELD IN		Column 10	Column 11		
				Column 3.	Column 4.				Column 6.	Column 7.	Column 8.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
Bengal	162,700	165,800	174,000	100,000	+4%	-8%	-12%	96,700	96,900	90,000	96,000	-0.1	+87%	+11.3%

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921. 1579

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE LIGHT RAILWAYS CONCILIATION.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

CALCUTTA, THE 25TH JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 278(Com.)

THE report of the Conciliation Board which was constituted to deal with the recent strikes on the Light Railways under the management of Messrs. Martin & Co. is published for general information. The Conciliation Board is the first to be constituted under the scheme formulated by the Committee on Industrial Unrest for dealing with disputes in public utility services, and it is most gratifying to find that they have not merely settled the various points in dispute between the Company and its employés, but have also been able to secure their consent to the establishment of a Joint Works Committee, which should, under proper guidance, greatly assist the settlement of any differences that may arise hereafter, and so avoid the necessity of recourse to strikes with all the public inconvenience and loss which they cause. Much of the success of the Conciliation Board was due to the reasonable and temperate attitude of the parties when brought face to face, and the whole case illustrates in a striking manner the value of well designed measures for securing the frank discussion of industrial disputes by the parties concerned and the suitability of the concrete proposals made by the Committee on Industrial Unrest for this purpose. The thanks of the public and of the Government are due to Mr. Rhodes and his colleagues on the Conciliation Board for their disinterested public services, and the Governor in Council congratulates them on the successful result of their labours.

By order of the Governor in Council,

A. MARR,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT.

In accordance with the request of Messrs. Martin & Co., and of the representatives of their employees on the light railways under the management of the firm. Government appointed a special Conciliation Board to enquire into the points enumerated below.

2. The staff of the Howrah-Ainta, Howrah-Sheakhala and Baraset-Basirhat Light Railways struck work at 5 P.M. on the 15th June, and the Loco. Department of the Arrah-Sassaram Light Railway on the 18th June. The numbers of strikers were 645, 190, 410 and 50, respectively. Work on the Baraset-Basirhat line was resumed unconditionally, partly on the 22nd June and fully on the 25th June. On the Arrah-Sassaram Railway work was resumed partly on the 27th June and fully on the following day. Work on the two Howrah lines was resumed on the afternoon of the 2nd July on the promise of the appointment of this Conciliation Board. Our report, unless otherwise stated, deals only with the two Howrah lines, as mutually agreed upon before us by both parties.

3. By the courtesy of the District Magistrate of Howrah, three meetings were held in his room for the convenience of witnesses, and three meetings were held in Calcutta.

4. The managing agents were represented by Mr. G. C. Das, Chief Engineer, and Mr. W. G. L. Gilbert, Traffic Superintendent, and the employees by Mr. E. Jones.

5. Taking the points of reference *seriatim*—

ITEM (A).—The alleged inequitable effect of a recent rule regarding the calculation of overtime.—This item referred to—

(1) *The alleged insufficiency of khoraki paid to the members of the locomotive staff when halting during the night at out-stations.*—The khoraki hitherto paid was as. 2 per night for every Rs. 12-8 of the monthly pay. It was mutually agreed before us that a flat rate of as. 8 per night's halt should be substituted;

(2) *Lack of accommodation for these men at out-stations.*—The managing agents explained that there were four stations concerned, and that accommodation already existed at one of them. They promised to provide permanent shelter at the three others (Ainta, Sheakhala and Champadanga); and

(3) *Shunting operations.*—The managing agents undertook to draw the attention of all concerned to the rules regarding the issue of shunting certificates on the evidence of which overtime is calculated, and to enforce compliance therewith. The representative of the employees expressed himself satisfied with this undertaking. There is to be no change in the existing rules.

6. **ITEM (B).—The alleged insufficiency of the supply of uniforms.**—The representative of the employees withdrew this item on the statement of the Loco. Superintendent, who was present throughout the enquiry, to the effect that on the day before the strike began, he had acceded to the request for one cold weather and two hot weather uniforms per annum.

7. **ITEM (C).—The alleged hardship caused by fines imposed for slow running said to be due to the use of bad coal.**—It was admitted that the coal obtainable is not of the best quality, but the managing agents stated that any fines that had been imposed for slow timing had been for faults of the drivers and not for bad coal. The Loco. Superintendent undertook personally to investigate all cases that came up for disciplinary action, where any claim was made that late running was due to bad coal. The managing agents also readily accepted our suggestion that all fines realised should be reserved for the benefit of the men. On these assurances the complaint was withdrawn.

8. ITEM (D).—**The demand for extension to the Engineering Department of the full increase of 45 per cent. granted to other departments in 1920.**—The misunderstanding here had arisen owing to a circular issued by the managing agents granting the men of all departments an increment of 45 per cent. with effect from the 1st October 1920, in excess of the pay which had been drawn previous to the 1st April 1919. It appeared that in framing this circular the managing agents had overlooked the fact that a short time before the issue of this circular, the Chief Engineer, in exercise of general discretionary powers, had raised the pay of his staff on the basis of individual merit. In some cases these advances were above 45 per cent., and in others below. On the issue of the circular, the Traffic and Loco. departments granted increases of 45 per cent. as promised, and added thereto any increments given in exceptional cases to individuals subsequent to the 1st April 1919; but no further action was taken by the Engineering Department. This lack of co-ordination between the departments, and the fact that some of the men in the Engineering Department were not receiving the increments promised by the circular, naturally caused dissatisfaction in this department. It was mutually agreed before us—

- (1) that no man should receive less than the pay to which the Chief Engineer had raised him before the issue of the circular;
- (2) that no man should receive less, as from the 1st October 1920, than a pay 45 per cent. in excess of the pay he was drawing on the 1st April 1919; and
- (3) that those who were getting house allowance or house accommodation on the 1st April 1919 should, other circumstances being equal, continue to enjoy the same advantages in addition to the pay as determined above.

9. ITEM (E).—**Alleged insufficiency of the house rent allowances.**—Through an oversight the house allowance, which is not less than 10 per cent. of the pay of those entitled to receive it, was not actually raised at the time the 45 per cent. increment was granted. Consequently men newly appointed at the higher rate were receiving a larger house allowance than the older employees. The managing agents informed us that orders had already been issued to rectify the oversight, and the representative of the men declared himself quite satisfied.

10. ITEM (F).—**Alleged deliberate transfers of the officers of the Railway Workmen's Association, and the dismissal of one man.**—We investigated this charge in detail and examined a number of witnesses. We are of opinion that no transfers have been recently made with the object of handicapping the work of the Railway Workmen's Association and are satisfied that, in all cases of transfer brought to our notice, the managing agents have acted in the best interests of the men themselves, irrespective of their membership, or otherwise, of the Association. In regard to the dismissal of one man in the Engineering Department the coincidence of certain events was unfortunate, and the facts were thoroughly explored by us, the man in question having the opportunity of stating his case. We have come to the conclusion that the representative of the men did right in taking up this case, but on investigation we feel that we cannot ask the managing agents to reinstate the man, whose dismissal was primarily due to other causes.

Under this heading we also investigated, at the request of the employees and with the consent of the managing agents, matters affecting the strike on the Arrah-Sassaram Railway. It is not contested that this strike was a sympathetic one and was confined to the locomotive staff. The Loco. Superintendent made arrangements to run trains and engaged a number of new drivers and firemen for this purpose, the strikers being ordered to vacate their quarters with the exception of one man whose wife was ill; and they did so peaceably. Of the total staff of about 48, between 22 and 25 men have been replaced by new men. The managing agents stated that they were not prepared to dismiss the new men they had taken on. It was mutually agreed before us that the managing agents should pay the strikers on the Arrah-Sassaram line their provident fund subscriptions up to the date of their stopping work, together with interest due

thereon, but not including any bonuses which would have been paid under normal circumstances. The managing agents stated their willingness to re-employ the dismissed men at their previous rates of pay as opportunity offered. The Loco. Superintendent impressed us with his evident desire to do all he could to find these men work either on one of these lines or elsewhere, and to assist all without discrimination.

11. ITEM G.—**Demand for improved terms of service for lady ticket collectors.**—We do not consider the present pay inadequate, and the representative of the employees consented to withdraw his demand on the managing agents offering to give special consideration to the cases of the two persons affected.

12. ITEM H.—**Demand for treatment of all the employees in the workshops as permanent hands.**—It was mutually agreed before us that all employees in the workshops should be given the status of permanent hands after three years' approved temporary service.

13. ITEM I.—**The justification for the recent strikes and the conduct of the strikers and proposals for the improvement of the relations between the Company and its employees in the future.**—The first portion of this reference requires us to report upon a matter with which we shall deal as lightly as is consistent with the obligations we have undertaken.

In view of the fact that much more important points of difference were settled amicably without a strike so recently as September last, we are compelled to the conclusion that the differences enumerated above were not such as should have led to a stoppage of work on the lines. This stoppage caused considerable inconvenience and loss to the public, especially to that section which uses the line daily for transport to business and which is feeling severely the present high cost of living. At a time when rents in Calcutta are high and the need for better transport facilities is attracting much public attention, it is most unfortunate that development of suburban areas should be jeopardised by the feeling of insecurity which such strikes engender in the public mind.

Whilst several of the grievances and alleged grievances mentioned above loomed large in the eyes of the employees, they were hardly sufficient to justify the line of action adopted by the men so soon after the amicable settlement of September last. Had a Joint Works Committee existed, these grievances might have been remedied or dissipated before they had assumed large proportions. We consider that no strike would have occurred if these points of difference had been placed before the management in the first instance in a less forceful manner, and we also consider that even so, it was still within the power of the management to have averted a strike by the adoption of a more conciliatory attitude.

The grievances, real and imaginary, to which the employees have attached most importance are those relative to the Engineering Department, where there appears to be some lack of that confidence and good will which ordinarily seem to have characterised the relationship between the Traffic and Loco. employees and the management. This is a matter to which we think the attention of the managing agents may usefully be directed, as we regard it as a contributory factor in bringing about the recent deadlock.

The strike throughout was marked by a freedom from serious disorder which compares favourably with another recent strike in the Howrah district and reflects great credit both on the men and their organization and also on the managing agents, who refrained from provocative action.

Though falling naturally under this heading, the question of strike pay, provident fund bonus and gratuities for continuous service, if any, on the local lines have not been specifically raised in the terms of reference. We cannot, in the light of the opinion we have expressed above, say that strike pay can be rightly claimed. We consider, however, that the employees should not be penalised in this particular strike on the Howrah-Anta and Howrah-Sheakhala lines in regard to provident fund bonus and gratuities.

We have given special consideration to the desire expressed in the terms of reference for proposals leading to an improvement in the relations between the managing agents and their employees in the future, as we hold

the view that our duties as a Conciliation Board must be directed as much to the avoidance of future trouble as to the removal of present difficulties. During the course of the enquiry we have realised more and more the important function which a Joint Works Committee might perform in removing misunderstandings between the managing agents and their employees and in bringing both into a closer and more co-operative relationship. Not only has the report of the Committee on Industrial Unrest given us a valuable lead, but we have also had the advantage of consulting the representatives of the managing agents and of the men. It is satisfactory that both sides have been able to agree as to the general lines on which a Joint Works Committee could usefully be established and that these lines are somewhat in advance of those recommended by the Committee on Industrial Unrest. The proposals are as follows :—

- (1) A Joint Works Committee shall be formed for the Howrah-Amra and Howrah-Sheakhala lines, to which the former shall elect 6 and the latter 3 representatives.
- (2) The workshop staff at Bankra will have a separate committee of its own.
- (3) The Traffic, Engineering and Loco. departments will form separate constituencies and each elect three members to the committee, two being elected by the Howrah-Amra and one by the Howrah-Sheakhala lines.
- (4) A returning officer will be appointed by the managing agents to superintend the election, which shall be on a democratic franchise and by ballot.
- (5) The president of the committee shall be the senior partner of Messrs. Martin & Co., and for each meeting of the committee the firm shall nominate a chairman to preside in the absence of the president. The elected members of the committee shall elect one of their number and the managing agents shall nominate another to be vice-chairmen. The secretary shall be appointed by the managing agents after hearing the views of the committee. The heads of the three departments shall also be members of the committee, and the managing agents may nominate ordinarily not more than two members of the staff to attend any meeting at which their presence might be desirable owing to the nature of the questions on the agenda.
- (6) Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled up by the committee, which would ordinarily appoint the leading unsuccessful candidate at the last election in the same constituency.
- (7) Meetings shall ordinarily be held every two months unless more frequent meetings are found necessary.
- (8) The first committee will be elected as soon as possible, to hold office until March 1922. Thereafter the committee will be elected annually.
- (9) Each department will have its own sub-committee, presided over by the head of the department and consisting of the three elected representatives. No suggestions emanating from these sub-committees shall be put up to the managing agents without being first considered and reported upon by the Joint Works Committee.

An entirely separate Joint Works Committee consisting also of nine members will be formed on the Baraset-Basirhat Railway on similar lines. We should have preferred one joint committee covering the three local lines, so as to broaden the outlook of the members and co-ordinate the conditions of service. The managing agents, however, preferred to have a separate committee, but have expressed their willingness to call together, if practicable, representatives from each committee for the discussion of matters of general interest to both systems.

Like the recent Committee on Industrial Unrest, we fully recognise the difficulties surrounding such committees. We consider that their success or failure will be largely dependent on the attitude adopted by the management, and fully believe that Messrs. Martin & Co. have amongst their officers who appeared before us men who have the necessary qualifications for rendering this new and important experiment a success.

Both the managing agents and the representative of the employees have subscribed to the principle that no recourse should be had in future to outside intervention or to a strike until the causes of difference have been submitted for discussion by either side to the Joint Works Committee.

14. In conclusion we have much pleasure in recording our appreciation of the assistance we have received during our deliberations from Mr. Gilbert, representing the managing agents, and Mr. Jones, representing the employees: their very frank but always good-tempered presentation of their respective cases has rendered our task an easy and pleasant one. Their co-operation in the constructive part of our labours has been invaluable and augure well for a better understanding in future. Mr. Gilbert's offer at the close of the proceedings to collect the subscriptions of the members of the Railway Workmen's Association by deduction in pay sheets, if found feasible, and subject to the written consent of each individual, proves that the managing agents are prepared to recognise and welcome the principles of trade unionism amongst their employees.

C. W. RHODES, *President.*

CHUNI LAL BOSE,
K. C. R. CHOWDRY, } *Members.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921. 1585

**REVISION OF PAY OF THE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS
IN BENGAL.**

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Medical:

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 1998Medl.

AFTER careful consideration of the recommendations of the Medical Services Committee regarding the revision of pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and also of the memorials received from officers serving in this Presidency, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) have decided to adopt the following time-scale of pay in place of the existing rates of grade pay, as shown below :—

Existing grades.		New time scale now sanctioned.	
	Pay per mensem. Rs.		Pay per mensem. Rs.
IV grade (from 1 to 5 years' service) ...	50	Period of probation ...	60
III " (from 6 to 10 years' service) ...	60	1st year (on confirmation) ...	75
II " (from 11 to 15 years' service) ...	70	2nd " ...	80
I " (over 15 years' service) ...	80	3rd " ...	85
		4th " ...	90
		5th " ...	95
		6th " ...	100
		7th " ...	105
EFFICIENCY BAR.			
8th year	...	...	110
9th "	...	...	115
10th "	...	...	120
11th "	...	...	125
12th "	...	...	130
13th "	...	...	135
14th "	...	...	140
EFFICIENCY BAR.			
15th year	...	...	145
16th "	...	...	150
17th "	...	...	155
18th "	...	...	160
19th "	...	...	165
20th "	...	...	170
21st " and over	...	...	175
Selection grade (restricted to 12 per cent. of the provincial establishment)			
2nd class	100		
1st "	120		200

Senior grade (restricted to 12 per cent. of the provincial establishment).

2nd class " 100
1st " " 120

Until further orders the passing of departmental examinations after five and ten years' service will continue, as at present, to be a condition precedent to the drawing of further increments.

2. Temporary Sub-Assistant Surgeons will in future draw the same pay as probationers, viz., Rs. 60 per mensem. Officers at present in service will be permitted to count the whole of their service towards the new

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time-scale, and the various allowances at present drawn by them in addition to their grade pay will continue to be drawn by them in addition to the new scale of pay.

3. These orders will have effect from the 1st December 1921. The existing budget provision does not permit of the introduction of the new scale from an earlier date.

4. Contributions are at present realised from local bodies for the services of Sub-Assistant Surgeons lent to them at the rate of Rs. 76 per mensem in the case of local fund dispensaries to which Sub-Assistant Surgeons were lent before 1st August 1913, and at the rate of Rs. 69-8 per mensem in other cases. The question of revising these rates in consequence of the increase of pay now sanctioned will be considered separately.

By order of the Government of Bengal,
(Ministry of Local Self-Government),

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921. 1587

APPOINTMENT OF A VISITING COMMITTEE FOR THE
CAMPBELL HOSPITAL, SEALDAH.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

Medical.

CALCUTTA, THE 21ST JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 1944-Medl.

As the term of office of the members of the visiting committee for the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah, constituted under Government resolution No. 174T.-Medl., dated the 25th May 1920, terminated on the 3rd March 1921, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to appoint the following members of the visiting committee for the year 1921-22. In doing so, the Government of Bengal (Ministry of Local Self-Government) desire to thank the former committee for their services during the past year :—

President :

- (1) The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

Ex-officio members :

- (2) The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.
(3) The Collector of Calcutta.
(4) The Superintendent of the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.
(5) The Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle.

Members :

- (6) Mr. R. Langford James, M. L. C., representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
(7) Mr. H. W. Thomas, representative of the Calcutta Trades Association.
(8) Babu Woomesh Chandra Banerjee, representative of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.
(9) Dr. Suresh Chandra Sarkar, representative of the Corporation of Calcutta.
(10) Dr. Sudam Chandra Seal, representative of Hindu gentlemen.
(11) Babu Narendra Nath Mitra, representative of Muslim gentlemen.
(12) Babu Ajit Nath Das, representative of Hindu gentlemen.
(13) Babu Pramatha Nath Mallik, representative of Muslim gentlemen.
(14) Mr. Mahbub Ali, representative of Muslim gentlemen.
(15) Dr. Almamun Abdulla Suhrawardy, representative of Muslim gentlemen.
(16) Mr. J. F. Madan, O.B.E., representative Parsi gentleman.
(17) Miss Brunton.
(18) Mrs. L. Birley.
(19) Mr. I. J. Cohen, representative of the Jewish community.

By order of the Government of Bengal,
(Ministry of Local Self-Government),

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Education.

CALCUTTA, THE 22ND JULY 1921.

RESOLUTION—No. 1514 Edn.

In Resolution No. 26T.-Edn., dated the 25th April 1917, the Government of Bengal established two Standing Local Advisory Committees for the Province of Bengal, one at Calcutta and the other at Dacca, in order to assist Indian students proceeding to England and to co-operate with the Central Bureau and Advisory Committee in London, which had been established for the purpose of furnishing information to Indian students in England and giving them and their parents all possible assistance. The Committee at Calcutta has been responsible for the Presidency, Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions and that at Dacca for the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions.

2. His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has recently suggested that these Committees might be strengthened by the inclusion of specialists, specially from younger professors who are acquainted with recent conditions in educational work in Great Britain. The reconstitution of these Committees is accordingly desirable. The Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education have accordingly decided that the two Committees shall be enlarged, and have decided to reconstitute them as follows :—

CALCUTTA COMMITTEE.

1. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, Kt., C.S.I., D.L., D.Sc. (*President*).
2. Sir Deba Prasad Sarvadikari, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., LL.D.
3. Mr. C. S. Paterson of the Y.M.C.A.
4. Mr. E. F. Oaten, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).
5. Mr. P. C. Mahalanabis, B.A. (Cantab.).
6. Dr. B. M. Barua M.A., D.LITT.
7. Captain T. L. Bomford, M.B., I.M.S. (Medical College).
8. Mr. R. Wolfenden, M.B.E., M.Sc., A.M.I., (MECH. E.) (B. E. College).
9. Mr. K. V. Zachariah, B.A. (Oxon.) (Presidency College).
10. Mr. J. C. Coyajee, B.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Bom.) (*Secretary*).

DACCA COMMITTEE.

1. The Commissioner, Dacca Division (*President*).
2. Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University.
3. Mr. F. C. Turner, M.A. (Oxon.).
4. Mr. Bhupati Mohan Sen, M.A.
5. Principal, Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca.
6. Shams-ul-ulama Abu Nasr Muhammad Waheed, M.A., Principal, Dacca Madrasah.
7. Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterjee Bahadur, M.A.
8. Rai B. N. Das Bahadur, M.A. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Lond.) (*Secretary*).

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921. 1589

3. These Committees should meet at least once in two months, and notices of meetings should be issued seven days before the date of meeting. The Secretaries of the Committees should keep themselves in touch with educational work in the Universities of Great Britain.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and that a copy be forwarded to the Government of India.

ORDERED also that a copy be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, and to each member of the Committees for information and guidance.

By order of the Government of Bengal
(Ministry of Education),

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MONTHLY WEATHER AND CROP REPORT OF BENGAL FOR JUNE 1921.

I. Character of the season.—During the month under review rainfall was general throughout the province. The fall was below the average everywhere except in Jessore and Tippera where it was in excess of the normal. The usual rainfall statement is appended.

II. Progress of agricultural operations.—The preparatory tillage for winter paddy and its transplantation proceeded under favourable weather conditions in East and North Bengal, though its progress was somewhat retarded in western districts for want of sufficient rainfall. The cutting of jute and reaping of autumn paddy commenced in parts of East and North Bengal. Weeding of jute and autumn paddy was completed in the western districts. Winter paddy seedlings were being reared.

III. State of standing crops.—The condition of sugarcane, autumn paddy and other standing crops was reported to be fair on the whole. More rain, however, was needed in the western districts to improve their prospects.

IV. Prospects and probable outturn.—The prospects of autumn paddy were reported to be favourable in East and North Bengal and a satisfactory outturn is anticipated.

V. Damage to standing crops.—The rise of the rivers caused some damage to the standing crops in certain lowlying tracts of North and East Bengal.

VI. Condition of agricultural stock.—The condition of livestock was, on the whole, fair. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease, however, were reported from thirteen districts.

VII. Failure of pasture and fodder.—Scarcity of water was felt in parts of Burdwan Division during the first-half of the month, but this difficulty was removed by the subsequent rainfall.

VIII. Prices of food-grains.—During the second-half of the month the price of common rice of the cheapest quality fell in eleven districts, rose in five and remained stationary in the rest of the province. The price varied from 5 seers 4 chitaks per rupee at Darjeeling to 7 seers 12 chitaks at Jessore.

IX. Condition of agricultural people.—The condition of the agricultural population was fair.

G. EVANS,
Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACC, the 21st July 1921.

Statement showing the normal and actual rainfall in each district during June 1921.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of June.	Actual district rainfall for the month of June 1921.	Variation from the normal.	Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for the month of June.	Actual district rainfall for the month of June 1921.	Variation from the normal.
Rajshahi	24 Parganas	11.22	9.96	- 1.26	Rajshahi—contd.	Rangpur	18.96	19.06	+ 0.10
	Cuttack	11.23	14.27	+ 3.04		Bogra	12.73	7.94	- 4.79
	Nadia	9.95	9.74	- 0.21		Palna	11.57	9.43	- 2.14
	Murshidabad	10.48	9.84	+ 0.36		Malda	20.44	21.03	+ 0.59
	Jessore	11.94	15.94	+ 4.00		Dacca	14.43	13.23	- 1.20
	Khulna	13.90	11.61	- 2.29		Mymensingh	17.90	18.60	+ 0.70
Burdwan	Burdwan	10.72	9.15	- 1.57	Dacca	Patnaipur	15.03	11.36	- 3.67
	Birbhum	10.42	8.04	- 2.38		Bakarganj	16.18	15.29	- 0.89
	Bankura	9.72	7.60	- 2.12		Chittagong	22.52	19.59	- 2.93
	Midnapore	11.25	9.26	- 2.97		Tippera	16.05	16.19	+ 0.14
	Hooghly	9.95	8.45	- 1.50		Noskhali	21.15	19.08	- 2.15
	Howrah	11.18	9.60	- 1.58		Chittagong Hill Tracts	16.31	17.84	+ 0.53
Barisal	Barisal	11.00	8.95	- 2.05	Cooch-Bihar				
	Dinajpur	14.65	10.00	- 4.65					
	Jalpaiguri	27.00	24.06	- 2.94					
	Darjeeling	23.61	19.90	- 3.71					

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 20th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week heavy rain fell in parts of North Bengal, causing damage to the standing crops in low lands. Elsewhere the fall was generally light. More rain is urgently needed for the transplantation of winter paddy which is progressing slowly. Prospects are likely to suffer if timely rainfall is not received. Reaping of autumn paddy, cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on in North and East Bengal. The average price of common rice for the province has slightly risen as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	24-PARGANAS	Inches.			
	Diamond Harbour.	0·18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy and weeding of jute continue. More rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Diamond Harbour subdivision.
	Barrackpore	0·80	5	5	
	Barasat ...	0·40	5	5	
	Basirhat ..	3·08	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
2	NADIA ...	0·66	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute are fair, but more rain is wanted. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced. Weeding of jute is still in progress. Some damage to jute by insects is reported from Kushtia subdivision.
	Kushtia ...	3·00	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Meherpur ...	0·46	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Chuadanga ...	0·42	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Ranaghat ...	0·23	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·87	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of standing crops are fair. More rain is urgently wanted for transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy. Jute is sparsely cultivated; its prospects are favourable. No damage is reported. Weeding of jute has finished. Fodder is becoming scarce in Kandi subdivision. No large import and export of rice. Cattle-disease is reported from Kandi subdivision.
	Lalbagh ...	0·47	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Jangipur ...	0·45	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
	Kandi ...	1·12	6	6	
4	JESSORE ...	2·07	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jute and paddy is going on. Effects of weather are not favourable for the growth of the jute crop. Condition and prospects are fair. Harvesting has not yet begun. Damage to jute by insect-pest is reported from Magura and Jhenidah subdivisions. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah ...	1·44	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Magura ...	0·95	8	8	
	Narail ...	0·47	7	7	
	Bongaon ...	Nil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN SEERA, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1		Inches.			
5	KHULNA ...	0.58	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy and sowing for seedlings continue. More rain is wanted for preparing seed-beds in saline areas. Effects of weather on the growth of jute crop are favourable. Condition and prospects are fair. No damage is reported. Cultivation is over. Harvesting has not yet begun.
	Satkhira ...	1.01	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bagerhat ...	1.20	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
6	BURDWAN ...	0.36	5	5	Weather hot. Transplantation of winter paddy is almost stopped in Sadar and Kalna for want of rains. Jute and sugar-cane are suffering in places.
	Asansol ...	0.92	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	Katwa ...	0.74	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kalna ...	0.06	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	BIRBHAM ...	0.12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Rain is badly wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is dear.
	Rampurhat ...	1.15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	BANKURA ...	0.11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Export of rice and paddy continues. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on in lower lands but retarded in high lands. Cattle-disease still prevails in Ranibandh.
	Vishnupur ...	2.54	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9	MIDNAPORE	0.52	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Transplantation of winter paddy continues but more rain is wanted everywhere. Weeding of bhadai crops continues. Paddy seedlings are withering on account of scanty rainfall. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	0.19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Tamluk ...	0.32	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Contai ...	0.08	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10	HOOGHLY ...	0.75	5	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable, but more rain is needed. The condition and prospects of jute are fair. No damage is being caused at present. Jute cultivation has finished but harvesting not yet commenced. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is rising at Arambagh subdivision.
	Serampore ...	Nil	5	5	
	Arambagh ...	0.65	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	HOWRAH ...	0.22	5	5	Weather hot. Condition of jute is fair but prospects are not hopeful. No damage to the crop is reported. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. More rain is wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ulubaria ...	Nil.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR- BOALIA). Naogaon ...	0.53	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	Prospects of standing crops are good. Prospects of jute are fair; the effects of weather are favourable. There has been slight damage to jute owing to want of timely rainfall. Harvesting of jute has commenced in places. Fodder is sufficient.
	Nator ...	3.54	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		2.39	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921.

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Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	
		Inches.			
13	DINAJPUR ...	2·72	5½	5½	Prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are good. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on but is retarded somewhat in Thakurgaon owing to heavy showers. The rivers were in flood but water is receding. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	15·61	4½	5	
	Balurghat ...	2·63	6	5	
14	JALPAIGURI	24·43	5	5	Weather cloudy and rainy. It is unfavourable for jute. Condition and prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are bad. Jute has been considerably damaged by heavy rains. Jute cultivations has finished; harvesting has not yet commenced. Condition of cattle is fair.
	Alipur ...	16·88	4½	4½	
15	DARJEELING	6·00	4½	4½	Potatoes and maize are being harvested. <i>Marua</i> is being transplanted. Condition of jute is not good; the effects of weather are not favourable. Heavy rains have retarded progress of agricultural operations. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	13·76	4½	5	
	Siliguri ...	24·20	4½	4½	
	Kalimpong...	6·26	5½	5½	
16	RANGPUR ...	5·87	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy was impeded by excessive rainfall, which however helped in the steeping and washing of jute. Condition and prospects of jute are good; the effects of weather are favourable. No damage to jute crop is reported. Price of rice is stationary. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari...	9·55	6	6	
	Kurigram ...	7·79	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ..	5·95	7	7	
17	BOGRA ...	4·11	5½	6	Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy and transplantation of winter paddy continue. Condition and prospects of jute are fair.
18	PABNA ...	0·21	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajgunj ...	1·89	5½	5½	
19	MALDA ...	2·50	6	6	Weather cloudy. Preparation of lands for winter paddy continues. Condition and prospects of jute are improving. Weather effects are favourable to the growth of jute in all thanas except Harishchandrapur, where sudden flood caused some damage. Jute cultivation has finished; harvesting has not yet begun. Fodder and water are insufficient.

DISTRICT REPORTS ON WEATHER AND CROPS.

For the week ending on the 20th July 1921.

Summary.—During the week heavy rain fell in parts of North Bengal, causing damage to the standing crops in low lands. Elsewhere the fall was generally light. More rain is urgently needed for the transplantation of winter paddy which is progressing slowly. Prospects are likely to suffer if timely rainfall is not received. Reaping of autumn paddy, cutting, steeping and washing of jute are going on in North and East Bengal. The average price of common rice for the province has slightly risen as compared with that of the previous week.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall. Inches.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE IN SEERS. PER RUPEE		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	24-PARGANAS	0·18	4½	4½	Sowing of <i>aman</i> paddy and weeding of jute continue. More rain is wanted. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease is reported from Diamond Harbour subdivision.
	Diamond Harbour.	0·61	5½	5	
	Barrackpore	0·80	5	5	
	Barasat	0·40	5	5	
	Basirhat	3·08	5½	5½	
2	NADIA	0·66	5½	5½	Prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy and jute are fair, but more rain is wanted. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy has commenced. Weeding of jute is still in progress. Some damage to jute by insects is reported from Kushtia subdivision.
	Kushtia	3·00	5½	5½	
	Meherpur	0·46	6½	6½	
	Chuadanga	0·42	6½	6½	
	Ranaghat	0·23	5½	5½	
3	MURSHIDABAD	0·87	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are fair. More rain is urgently wanted for transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy. Jute is sparsely cultivated; its prospects are favourable. No damage is reported. Weeding of jute has finished. Fodder is becoming scarce in Kandi subdivision. No large import and export of rice. Cattle-disease is reported from Kandi subdivision.
	Lalbagh	0·47	5½	5½	
	Jangipur	0·45	5½	6	
	Kandi	1·12	6	6	
4	JESSORE	2·07	7½	7½	Weather seasonable. Weeding of jute and paddy is going on. Effects of weather are not favourable for the growth of the jute crop. Condition and prospects are fair. Harvesting has not yet begun. Damage to jute by insect-pest is reported from Magura and Jhenidah subdivisions. Export of paddy is reported from Bongaon and Jhenidah subdivisions. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Jhenidah	1·44	7½	7½	
	Magura	0·95	8	8	
	Narail	0·47	7	7	
	Bongaon	Nil	6½	6	

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1		Inches.			
5	KHULNA ...	0.58	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ploughing of lands for winter paddy and sowing for seedlings continue. More rain is wanted for preparing seed-beds in saline areas. Effects of weather on the growth of jute crop are favourable. Condition and prospects are fair. No damage is reported. Cultivation is over. Harvesting has not yet begun.
	Satkhira ...	1.01	6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Bagerhat ...	1.20	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
6	BURDWAN ...	0.36	5	5	Weather hot. Transplantation of winter paddy is almost stopped in Sadar and Kalna for want of rains. Jute and sugar-cane are suffering in places.
	Asansol ...	0.92	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Katwa ...	0.74	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kalna ...	0.06	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
7	BIRBHAM ...	0.12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Rain is badly wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is dear.
	Rampurhat ...	1.15	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
8	BANKURA ...	0.11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Export of rice and paddy continues. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on in lower lands but retarded in high lands. Cattle-disease still prevails in Ranibandh.
	Vishnupur ...	2.54	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
9	MIDNAPORE	0.52	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Transplantation of winter paddy continues but more rain is wanted everywhere. Weeding of <i>bhadai</i> crops continues. Paddy seedlings are withering on account of scanty rainfall. Condition and prospects of jute are fair. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ghatal ...	0.19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Tamluk ...	0.32	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Contai ...	0.08	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
10	HOOGHLY ...	0.75	5	5	Effects of weather on the growth of the crops are favourable, but more rain is needed. The condition and prospects of jute are fair. No damage is being caused at present. Jute cultivation has finished but harvesting not yet commenced. Fodder is sufficient. Price of rice is rising at Arambagh subdivision.
	Serampore ...	Nil.	5	5	
	Arambagh ...	0.65	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
11	HOWRAH ...	0.22	5	5	Weather hot. Condition of jute is fair but prospects are not hopeful. No damage to the crop is reported. Transplantation of winter paddy continues. More rain is wanted for agricultural operations. Fodder is sufficient.
	Ulubaria ...	Nil.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
12	RAJSHAHI (RAMPUR- BOALIA). Naogaon ...	0.53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of standing crops are good. Prospects of jute are fair; the effects of weather are favourable. There has been slight damage to jute owing to want of timely rainfall. Harvesting of jute has commenced in places. Fodder is sufficient.
	Nator ...	3.54	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		2.39	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921.

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Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall. Inches.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN GRAMS PER RUPEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
13	DINAJPUR ...	2.72	5½	5½	Prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are good. Transplantation of winter paddy is going on but is retarded somewhat in Thakurgaon owing to heavy showers. The rivers were in flood but water is receding. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Thakurgaon	15.61	4½	5	
	Balurghat ...	2.63	6	5	
14	JALPAIGURI	24.43	5	5	Weather cloudy and rainy. It is unfavourable for jute. Condition and prospects of jute and <i>bhadoi</i> paddy are bad. Jute has been considerably damaged by heavy rains. Jute cultivations has finished; harvesting has not yet commenced. Condition of cattle is fair.
	Alipur ...	16.88	4½	4½	
15	DARJEELING	6.00	4½	4½	Potatoes and maize are being harvested. <i>Marua</i> is being transplanted. Condition of jute is not good; the effects of weather are not favourable. Heavy rains have retarded progress of agricultural operations. Cattle-disease is prevalent at places. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Kurseong ...	13.76	4½	5	
	Siliguri ...	24.20	4½	4½	
	Kalimpong...	6.26	5½	5½	
16	RANGPUR ...	5.87	5½	5½	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy was impeded by excessive rainfall, which however helped in the steeping and washing of jute. Condition and prospects of jute are good; the effects of weather are favourable. No damage to jute crop is reported. Price of rice is stationary. Fodder and water are sufficient.
	Nilphamari...	9.55	6	6	
	Kurigram ...	7.79	5½	5½	
	Gaibandha ..	5.95	7	7	
17	BOGRA ...	4.11	5½	6	Harvesting of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy and transplantation of winter paddy continue. Condition and prospects of jute are fair.
18	PABNA ...	0.21	5½	5½	Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder is sufficient.
	Sirajganj ...	1.89	5½	5½	
19	MALDA ...	2.50	6	6	Weather cloudy. Preparation of lands for winter paddy continues. Condition and prospects of jute are improving. Weather effects are favourable to the growth of jute in all thanas except Harishchandrapur, where sudden flood caused some damage. Jute cultivation has finished; harvesting has not yet begun. Fodder and water are insufficient.

Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER HUKEE.		Character of the weather, condition of crops, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.			
20	COOCH BEHAR	33.32	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather cloudy and rainy. Transplantation of <i>haimantik</i> seedlings are being retarded owing to excessive rainfall. Flood has partially damaged jute and other standing crops in low lands. Prospects of jute are not favourable, the growth being stunted. Harvesting of jute has commenced in Mickleganj subdivision only. Cattle-disease is reported to be prevalent in the interior. Fodder is sufficient.
21	DACCA ...	0.47	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	Moderate rain fell over the greater part of the district. It has improved the prospects of standing crops. The steeping of jute and harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy are still continuing. Rice market is falling; condition and prospects of jute are fair. The effect of weather on the growth of the plants is good. No damage to the crop has been done by insects or floods. Fodder is sufficient.
	Manikganj ...	1.51	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Narayanganj	1.62	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Munshiganj (a)	(n)	(n)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
22	MYMENSINGH	1.57	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather cloudy. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> and transplantation of winter paddy are going on. <i>Aus</i> paddy is reported to have been damaged by flood in some low land tracts. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Condition of jute is not good in Keshoreganj. Effect of weather on the growth of jute is favourable. Some damage to jute in low lands is reported to have been caused by flood in Jamalpur and Sadar. Jute cultivation has finished and harvesting is going on on a small scale.
	Jamalpur ...	5.15	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Tangail ...	0.71	6	6	
	Netrakona ...	2.39	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Kishorganj ...	0.85	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
23	FARIDPUR ...	0.67	{ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy continues and that of jute has commenced. Prospects of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy are favourable. Fodder is sufficient.
	Goalundo ... (Rajbari).	0.99	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Madaripur ...	1.18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Gopalganj (b)	1.32	7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
24	BAKARGANJ (BARISAL).	0.72	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather cloudy. Prospects of standing crops are good. Prospects of jute are fair in Pirojpur and Patuakhali. Cattle-disease is reported from Lalmohan thana. Fodder is insufficient.
	Pirojpur ...	0.47	6	6	
	Patuakhali ...	1.21	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Dakshin Shabazpur (Bhola).	0.49	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	

(a) Munshiganj being very near to Dacca and Narayanganj, its rainfall statistics are not quoted. To give information regarding the northern part of the district, rainfall figures for Kaparia thana are reported here.

(n) Not reported.

(b) The rainfall at Hardaspur, which is very near to Gopalganj, is shown here.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921.

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Serial No.	District and subdivision.	Rainfall.	PRICE OF COMMON RICE, IN RUPEES, PER BURKE.		Character of the weather, condition of crop, etc.
			This week.	Previous week.	
1		Inches.			
25	CHITTAGONG	0·47	{ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	{ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ }	Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy and transplantation of <i>aman</i> paddy have commenced. Prospects of standing crops are fair. Fodder is sufficient. <i>Panga</i> salt is selling at 14 and 10 seers per rupee at Sadar and Cox's bazar respectively.
26	TIPPERA ... (COMILLA).	1·20	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weather hot. Harvesting of jute has commenced. Prospects of jute and <i>aus</i> paddy are fair. Untimely excessive rain and the rise of the rivers have affected and damaged the growth of jute in Brahmanbaria, but elsewhere weather condition was favourable to its growth. Rinder-pest is reported from Brahmanbaria subdivision.
27	NOAKHALI ... Feni ...	1·73 2·66	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6	Weather rainy. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> paddy is in progress. More rain is wanted for transplantation of winter paddy. Prospect of jute is fair and the effect of weather is favourable to it. No damage is reported. Prospects of standing crops are good. Fodder and water are sufficient.
28	CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	0·66	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of <i>jhum</i> paddy are fair. Cultivation for <i>aman</i> paddy is not progressing owing to insufficient rainfall. Foot disease of cattle is still reported from Rangamati. Fodder is sufficient.
29	TRIPURA STATE.	1·23	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prospects of standing crops are fair. Cattle-disease is reported from one division.

* Burma rice.

(a) Not reported.

J. C. Roy,
for Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

DACCA, the 23rd July 1921.

List of prices of articles of food at Calcutta during the week ending Saturday, the 23rd July 1921.

Names of articles.	WHOLESALE PRICE PER MAUND.		RETAIL PRICE PER SKEW.	
	From—	To—	From—	To—
Rice—				
Balam, coarse ...	7 5 0	7 10 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
" medium	7 12 0	8 0 0	0 3 9	0 4 0
Patnai, coarse	7 12 0	.....	0 3 6	0 3 9
" medium	8 4 0	.....	0 3 9	0 4 0
Nagra, coarse .	8 4 0	.....	0 3 9	0 4 0
" medium	8 8 0	.....	0 3 9	0 4 0
Dudhkalma	8 5 0	8 6 0	0 3 6	0 3 9
Rangoon Boiled	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....
Kajla	.....	.....	0 3 0	.....
Wheat, Dudhia	6 14 0	.....	.....	.....
" Gangajali	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Jumali	6 6 0	6 8 0	.....	.....
Gram, Patuai (whole)	6 8 0	6 12 0	0 2 9	0 3 0
" dal	8 4 0	8 8 0	0 3 6	0 4 0
Mung " (Hari)	8 8 0	.....	0 5 6	0 5 6
" " (Krishna)	8 0 0	.....	0 5 0	0 5 0
Arhar "	8 0 0	10 8 0	0 2 9	0 3 0
Masur " (split) ...	6 4 0	7 4 0	0 4 0	.....
" " (Khanri)	8 12 0	.....	0 3 3	0 3 6
Kalai "	6 8 0	6 12 0	0 3 3	0 3 6
Salt ...	2 11 0	2 15 0	0 1 6	.....
Sugar (Brown Java)	14 8 0	15 0 0	0 7 0	7 6 0
Gur, Bheli	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....
" Bhursut	.....	.....	0 6 0	.....
Milk ...	8 0 0	11 0 0	0 5 0	.....
Mustard Oil	22 8 0	24 8 0	0 11 0	0 12 0
Flour (Country)	9 12 0	.....	0 4 6	.....
Atta No. 3	6 14 0	.....	.....	.....
" " 2t	7 2 0	.....	0 3 6	0 5 0
" " B	10 11 0	.....	0 5 0	.....
Suji	10 4 0	.....	.....	.....
Ghee (Bhadwa, Matki, etc.)	87 0 0	88 0 0	.....	.....
" [Patiram, Khurja, Ruto, Etwa (better kind), etc.]	81 0 0	83 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
" (Lalli, Etwa, Sagar, etc.)	66 0 0	68 0 0	.....	.....
Maize	4 8 0	5 0 0	.....	.....
Potatoes	5 12 0	6 8 0	0 3 6	0 4 0
Patal	.....	.....	0 2 0	0 2 6
Brinjal	.....	.....	0 2 6	.....
Onion	3 12 0	4 0 0	0 2 6	0 3 0
Fish, Rahu	32 0 0	35 0 0	0 14 0	1 0 0
Mutton (2nd class) ...	.....	.....	1 0 0	.....
Beef (2nd and 3rd classes)	.....	.....	0 4 0	0 8 0

N.B.—This is an abstract of prices of the following markets :—

Wholesale.—Chetla Hât, Ramkrishnapur Hât, Sealdah Fish and Milk Markets, Posta Bazar.

Retail.—Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Orphananj Market, Rova Bazar, Nutno Bazar, Raja Babu's Bazar, Kereya Bazar, Taltola Bazar, Mullick Bazar and Jagu Babu's Bazar.

J. N. MITRA,
for Commissioner, Presidency Division.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd July 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921. 1597

*Main statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday,
the 25th June 1921.*

District.	No.	Town.	POPULATION UNDER REGISTRATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1911.			BIRTHS REGISTRED.			DEATHS REGISTERED												
					Total.	Number registered (excluding still- births).	New- born number (including still- births).	Small- pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysen- teric diarrhoea.	Injuries.	Other causes.	Total all causes.							
			Males.	Females.											Males.	Females.	Total.				
Calcutta	1	Calcutta	607,674	288,393	896,067	231	4	76	1	...	61	49	97	6	194	298	186	484	296	176	472
Arsenal Mining Settlement.	2	Arsenal Mining Settlement.	161,680	147,540	369,220	213	3	27	...	...	36	21	36*	1	100	113	108	221	...	...	...
Howrah	3	Howrah	114,829	64,560	129,369	31	4	13	...	...	22	16	18	...	30	51	48	99	80	39	119
Dacca	4	Dacca	63,091	46,460	108,661	37	...	...	...	...	12	1	5	1	19	21	17	38	14	19	33
24-Parganas	5	Maniktala	31,736	22,032	53,767	16	...	1	...	...	1	7	12	...	8	182	11	29	22	23	46
	6	Bhatpara	34,739	16,676	60,414	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	3	3	6	11	3	14

* Excluding deaths from illness.

CALCUTTA;
The 16th July 1921.

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.).

*Vital statistics of Towns with a population of 50,000 and over of the Bengal Presidency for the week ending Saturday,
the 2nd July 1921.*

District. No.	Town.	Population under registration according to census of 1911.		Births registered.	Number registered (excluding still- births).	Re- born number notified.	Obstre- cious.	Small- pox.	Poxos.	Poxos.	Dys- entery and diarrhoea.	Respir- atory diseases.	Infectio- nous diseases.	Other causes.	DEATHS REGISTERED.			Total, all causes. Number.	Total of correspond- ing week of the previous year.	
		Male.	Female.												Male.	Female.	Total.			
Calcutta	1 Calcutta ...	607,674	288,893	696,067	219	46	3	...	59*	42	86*	16	174	276	150	426	296	160	456	
Anand Mining Settlement.	2 Anand Min- ing Settle- ment.	161,680	147,540	309,220	185	...	32	...	28	14	26*	2	47	64	85	149	...	...	...
Howrah	3 Howrah ...	114,829	64,560	179,399	59	4	12	...	...	23	12	17	2	32	53	46	98	56	44	100
Decca	4 Decca ...	63,091	45,460	108,651	64	1	1	...	...	23	6	4	...	22	34	22	56	36	27	63
24-Parganas	5 Maniktala ...	31,736	22,032	53,767	12	...	1	...	...	3	7	8	1	8	16	13	28	18	22	40
	6 Bhatpara ...	36,739	15,676	50,414	7	2	...	...	...	5	2	1	...	2	8	2	10	7	5	12

* Including deaths from Infectious.

R. B. KHAMBATA, M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Director of Public Health, Bengal (offg.)

CALCUTTA,
The 15th July 1921.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JULY 27, 1921. 1599

**Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 21st July 1921.**

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on Ridge-	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.		HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DATUM ON SAME DATE IN 1900.	Remarks.
						1900.	1910.		
Ganges	15th July 1921	6 A.M. ...	112-50'	0-00'	112-50'	0-50'	...	119-50'	119-70'
	15th	" " "	17-25'	56-319'	73-569'	0-35'	...	76-169'	77-969'
	15th	8 hours ...	22-60'	4-896'	27-496'	0-30'	...	25-796'	25-896'
Brahmaputra	15th	" " "	8 A.M. ...	29-10'	135-18'	164-28'	0-50'	...	161-68'
	15th	" " "	12 hours ...	42-60'	1-509'	44-109'	Steady	41-409'	41-009'
	15th	" " "	9 A.M. ...	21-90'	314-18'	336-08'	0-15'	...	333-48'
Meghna	15th	" " "	6 hours	19-42'	1-61'	11-03'	0-25'	...	17-69'
	15th	" " "	14-30	11-25'	1-61'	12-86'	Steady	13-86'	12-94'
	15th	" " "	7 "	30-10'	...	...	0-10	...	27-90*
Dhaleswari	15th	" " "	7 A.M. ...	27-90'	-8-62'	19-28'	0-10'	...	18-08'
Bhagirathi	15th	" " "	6 "	8-59'	1-309'	10-099'	1-03'	...	9-469'
Damodar	15th	" " "	6 "	9-75'	92-58'	102-33'	...	0-25'	103-24'
Lakshya	15th	" " "	...	22-21'	-5-59'	16-62'	0-09'	...	16-10'
Medarpur Bil Route	Takerhat	"	6 A.M. ...	11-60'	-0-599'	11-001'	0-10'	...	10-501'

* Reading on gauge.

Statement showing the daily gauge readings of certain rivers at the stations named below for the week ending Thursday,
the 21st July 1921.

Name of river and place where readings are taken.	Date.	Hour.	Reading on gauge.	Value of zero referred to P. W. D. datum.	Height above P. W. D. datum.	COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS DAY'S HEIGHT.		HEIGHT ABOVE P. W. D. DAMUM ON SAME DATE 15- REMOVED.	Remarks.
						Rise.	Fall.		
Monghyr	16th July 1921	6 A.M. ...	113-10'	0-00'	113-10'	0-60'	... ... ...	119-60'	119-30'
Rajmahal	16th "	6 " ...	117-75'	56-319'	74-069'	0-50'	... ... ...	77-119'	77-719'
Goalundo	16th "	8 hours ...	22-70'	4-896'	27-556'	0-10'	... ... ...	26-196'	26-196'
Gauhati	16th "	8 A.M. ...	29-60'	135-18'	164-78'	0-50'	... ... ...	161-68'	175-66'
Seriganj	16th "	12 hours ...	42-70'	1-509'	44-209'	0-10'	... ... ...	41-309'	41-209'
Dibrugarh	16th "	9 A.M. ...	22-40'	314-18'	336-58'	0-50'	... ... ...	333-48'	337-28'
Bhaisarab Bazar	16th "	6 hours	19-67'	1-61'	21-28'	0-25'	... ... ...	17-69'	16-26'
Chandpur	16th "	16 " ...	11-30'	1-61'	13-11'	0-25'	... ... ...	13-86'	12-94'
Fenchuganj	16th "	7 " ...	30-20'	...	...	0-10'	... ... ...	28-00*	24-00*
Dhaleswari	16th "	7 A.M. ...	28-20'	-8-62'	19-68'	0-40'	... ... ...	18-08'	18-58'
Bhagirathi	Swarupganj	16th "	6 " ...	8-36'	1-509'	9-869'	... ... ...	9-779'	19-769'
Damedar	Edilpur	16th "	6 " ...	7-00'	92-58'	99-58'	... ... ...	105-33'	104-33'
Lakhya	Naryanganj	16th "	6 " ...	22-23'	-5-59'	16-74'	0-12'	16-39'	15-14'
Madaripur Bil Route	Takerhat	16th "	6 A.M. ...	11-60'	-0-599'	11-001'	Steady	10-701'	10-201'

* Reading on gauge.